New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] Intrigues Concerning Mr. Buchanan at Washington.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

[illegible] of the members of the Senate and House [illegible] their seats; the hotels are thronged with [illegible] ... the acting and rising men ... [illegible]

[illegible] It strikes me as greatly to his credit ... [illegible] "Gentlemen," said ... "I have just heard, from ... [illegible]

The members of the Pierce Cabinet cannot escape the condition that they are doomed; but they bear differently their prospective fate. The two who are most willing to resign their portfolios, viz.: MARCY and GUTHRIE, show a corresponding degree of unconcern. MARCY feels less sore at going out of office than at having to endure, with his day and generation, the odium which justly accrues to many acts in which he has been involved, but for which he is in reality not responsible. The [illegible] of PIERCE and DAVIS concerning the Nicaragua question; the infamous [illegible] that were practised by the President, DAVIS and CUSHING, with DOBBIN's connivance, and with [illegible] as agent, in connection with the Ostend [illegible] business; the attempt to act without him, through the various Ministers abroad, in almost all matters of vital interest to the country; the [illegible] "snubbing" which he has continually experienced from a jealous Executive and [illegible] envious colleagues, have had the effect of souring the Secretary of State, and making him feel that noble forbearance and magnanimous patience are of little practical account, in dealing with a small-minded potentate, sided by petty but bitter rivals. MARCY has stood alone in the Cabinet of President PIERCE. The history of the last four years has been, for him, one of perpetual rebuffs, unceasing [illegible], and success achieved, in spite of every obstacle which could be opposed to the measures he wished to accomplish. The solitary light which breaks the darkness of the Federal Government, whose term of office is about to expire, comes from the Department of the Secretary of State; but it is his misfortune to retire from power, so overwhelmed with the rubbish of neighboring ruin, that [illegible] the eyes of posterity to discern [illegible] merit. MARCY will apply neither directly nor indirectly to Mr. BUCHANAN to retain him in the position he now holds; and I have high authority for saying that the President elect will not bestow place upon any one who thinks it beneath him to ask for it. It may also be urged against the reëntrance of MARCY into the Cabinet, that two Caesars can scarcely rule in Rome. BUCHANAN is, [illegible], a great man. So is MARCY. In New-York matters, "the mantle" of SILAS WRIGHT may be said to have rather fallen upon the shoulders of the Wheatland sage, than upon those of the statesman who was WRIGHT's most formidable rival. It would be inornate for the next President to adopt a man for his premier—however admired the latter may be—towards whom he has no cordial feelings, and whom he has, for over twenty years, perpetually distrusted. Mr. BUCHANAN declared, shortly before his election, with an emphasis unusual from his lips: "*When I am elected to the Presidency of the United States*, I WILL BE PRESIDENT, AND NO ONE ELSE SHALL BE." He *grew taller with scorn* as he rejected and repudiated the pretensions of those who pretended to lead him. This declaration may have been aimed at higher game than such small aspirants for the "inside track" as SICKLES, SANDERS, FORNEY, WALKER and BUTTERWORTH. It may have contained the implicit repudiation from his councils of "master minds," in whom he might also find a "conflicting genius."

GUTHRIE is too honest and straightforward to look for anything beyond the 4th of March next. McCLELLAND attends to his business, bows both ways, and speculates upon the increased value, since 1852, of property in Monroe, Michigan. DOBBIN,—poor Quaker gun,—wonders if anything can save him from retiring to private life, and whether he has not made a mistake in attending, during his butterfly probation, to the [illegible] of ship building, instead of looking out for a rich wife. CUSHING wants to go out of office with his best foot foremost. He itches for a—*splash*—with which to immortalize his last days as Attorney-General. A flattering demon whispers all the while, however, in his ear—and his vanity acts as a sounding board to the suggestion—"Who can Mr. BUCHANAN obtain so fitted for the duties of office as yourself; he certainly will retain you!" Poor CUSHING! DAVIS prowls about, with the "lean and hungry look," which constitutes his title to descent from Cassius, and wonders what mischief he can do. He contemplates the embers of fire-eaterism, and writes to TOOMBS; deplores the defection of WISE and the Richmond *Enquirer*, and scribbles an article for the New-Orleans *Delta*; anticipates the exposure in the Senate Chamber, of his political, fillibustering swindlings, and meditates—emigrating to Utah. Poor DAVIS! Poor CUSHING! Both of you had forgotten, that, at the end of the President's term of four years, it expires.

I have written, heretofore, all that is to be said with respect to the National policy of the next Administration. I have given you to understand, for the last four weeks, that the determination of the President elect is *fixed*; that he will be conservative and impartial in relation to the Territories; that he will, *in no case*, follow the silly example set him by PIERCE, of catering to Southern ultraists; and that the Ostend Manifesto will be treated according to its deserts, viz.: as a document signed on *false pretenses*, [illegible] by PIERCE, DAVIS & Co. to the Ministers abroad, through an agent whom they degraded themselves by confiding in. There is one point, however, which I have not, as yet, touched on; because I had not, until lately, supposed it possible for the public mind to be deceived concerning it. It is the now mooted question of Pennsylvania State influence at Wheatland. It has been recently represented that there are two Democratic powers in Pennsylvania, viz.: of the Forney, and of the J. Glancy Jones party; that they are so adverse to each other, that one of the two must necessarily destroy its rival; and that FORNEY is the more powerful, and therefore will overthrow JONES, &c. Now, it happens that there is no personal hostility whatsoever between the two gentlemen named. FORNEY and JONES are friends, and are prepared and willing to aid each other, as far as consistent, to the attainment of the objects of their respective *individual* ambition. The difference between the men is, probably, about that which a New-Yorker would find between the Fifth-avenue and the Bowery—FORNEY being the Bowery. The great assistance which FORNEY rendered to the Democratic party, in Pennsylvania, during the recent election, gives him a fair claim to such an individual reward, for his services, as the next Administration may deem adequate. He will not be permitted, however, to *demand anything for any one else; nor will any degree of importunity extend his* influence beyond *himself*. It is characteristic of Mr. FORNEY to choose men for his intimates, confidants, and political *protégés*, of whom one naturally inquires: "What are their habits?" Of this class are WALKER, FOWLER, SICKLES, SANDERS, and others of the New-York Hotel and Assay-Office clique. A prudent President, valuing his reputation, cannot permit himself to be carried away by any such brandy-and-water clubship. Mr. PIERCE did so, and ruined himself. Mr. BUCHANAN will do nothing of the kind. In connection with FORNEY, I may say that ROBT. J. WALKER is his candidate for Secretary of the Treasury, and that the plan for raising the head of the 4,600 to the said office is already arranged. The most intimate friend of Mr. SLIDELL is said to be Mr. GWIN, who will shortly be returned as Senator from California. Mr. GWIN is equally attached to WALKER and to BUTTERWORTH, of the Assay Office, who pants for the Collectorship, or for the *Chargé d'Affaires* post at Naples, and it is hoped that by the united influence of BUTTERWORTH, GWIN and WALKER upon SLIDELL, and of all four upon BUCHANAN, the Secretaryship of the Treasury and what BUTTERWORTH covets for himself may be obtained. It will all end in *bosh*; but it is none the less interesting to watch these developments. It is the fight of the 4,600 against the 25,000; and nothing can persuade me that the regular organization will fail of success, against the miserable clique of which SANDERS, SCHELL, WALKER, FOWLER, BUTTERWORTH, MCKEON, SICKLES, &c., are leaders.

FOWLER is still in Washington; hard at work to accomplish the purchase, by the Government, of the Canal-street property for a Post-Office. We have also a deputation of merchants opposing him. The Canal-street people want $480,000 for their site. A rumor is current that *the real sum demanded is* $430,000, but that $50,000 is to go into side pockets, if the sale is made! Is this not scandalous? And what will your merchants and business men say, if they are obliged to send a mile for their letters? Fraud and corruption are, unfortunately, the order of the generation.

SICKLES, I learn, has returned to New-York. In Philadelphia he played the martyr. He was persecuted, (!) and deplored, incessantly, the prejudices which prevented the New-York City Congressional delegation from permitting him to lead them by the nose. The dinner at CLARK's, in Twenty-second-street, was a sad defeat to the poor man, and neither he nor BUTTERWORTH have ceased to inquire who could have given to the TIMES' correspondent so exact a description of the proceedings on that occasion. Yes, SICKLES has become a martyr! He *deprecates*, *deplores*, *wonders*, why his colleagues *should* oppress him! Poor SICKLES! Innocent SICKLES! Unsophisticated, modest, unpresuming SICKLES! Unequaled counsel of the 4,600! WOOD is against you; COCHRANE is against you; MACLAY is against you; KELLY is against you; WARD is against you; WHEELER is against you; CLARK is immovably on the fence; alas! alas! I am afraid you will not long preserve the "*inside track*" with the "*old man*," which your friends claim for you,—that is, if you ever had it.

One of these days I will give you a list of *all* of those who have applied, hitherto, for the offices of postmaster, collector, surveyor, and naval officer of your port. Their number is legion. I would only say now, that, while *no one will be removed until his term of office expires*, the rule of "rotation in office" will be strictly preserved. I hear that a claim for place, and retention in place, is set up by some, because they subscribed to the Pennsylvania Democratic fund previous to the October and November elections. It is said that RICHARD SCHELL subscribed $1,000, and that ISAAC V. FOWLER subscribed also $1,000 to that fund. How this may be those gentlemen know better than I; but I *do* know that when the subscription was handed to another wealthy Democrat in your City, whom I will *not* name, he said, after looking over the list, "*There is so much of my money subscribed already that I do not feel called on to put down any more!*" This was significant of the honesty and motives of the disinterested contributors. Be assured that Mr. BUCHANAN will neither elevate such individuals to posts of responsibility, nor retain them in power if they now hold high position. P. H.

More About Mexican Steamer Democrat—Wanton Outrage on the American Flag.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

It will be remembered that a few weeks since we published an account of the appearance of the Mexican war-steamer *Democrat*, at the port of Coatzacoalcos, after having been run off from Vera Cruz by her crew, and that while there she forcibly carried off the Collector, and moreover fired into a Mexican vessel, name unknown. Of the subsequent proceedings of this piratical craft, our readers have been already informed by advices from Mexico and Havana.

The affair, however, at Coatzacoalcos turns out to be quite different from what was previously reported, and involves a most wanton and deliberate outrage on the American flag, for which the parties concerned will most assuredly have to answer.

Capt. THOMPSON, of the schooner *Major Barbour*, which arrived last evening from the Coatzacoalcos River, informs us that he reached there from Sisal on the 12th ult., and that about half an hour after he anchored, the steamer *Democrat* came in under Mexican colors, and commenced firing at his vessel. Proceeding shortly up the river, the steamer fired at the persons on shore, and when within twenty yards of the *Major Barbour*, the commander of the *Democrat*, who stood on the upper deck, drew forth a pistol and fired deliberately at Capt. THOMPSON. At the same time the former gave the order to fire, which was done, and the shot took effect in the squaresail yard and halyards of the schooner, carrying away a portion of the rigging and lodging four grapeshot in the foremast. The American flag was likewise perforated by three pistol shots.

Captain THOMPSON states that this attack was entirely wanton and unprovoked, and was looked upon by those on shore as an act of piracy. The *Democrat* took off, as prisoners, the Mexican Commandant and Custom-house officer. The people on shore were dreadfully frightened, and could not comprehend the cause of this outrageous proceeding.

Subsequently Captain THOMPSON called upon several Mexican and American citizens, and, in their presence, and before the American Consul at Minatitlan, drew up a protest, embodying in detail the facts above recited, which has been forwarded to Washington.

Captain THOMPSON left at Coatzacoalcos bark *Yuba*, ready to sail for New-York; brig *Kent*, for Boston, and brig *Gem*, for New-York.

Letter to Hon. Edward Everett from Citizens of Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

To Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Boston:

Dear Sir: Your reading in classic history will have taught you that a celebrated Athenian pronounced a funeral oration on some of his deceased countrymen, which was so well received that it was publicly recited on a certain day every year. The most eminent living orator of our own country has delivered a discourse on WASHINGTON, which several towns and cities have called upon him to repeat in their hearing.

The people of Albany partake of this feeling. Filled with veneration for *Pater Patriae*, this city takes pride also in the fact that the Republic has produced other sons, of genius and eloquence, adequate to suitably illustrate his virtues and commemorate his services.

In behalf of the people of Albany, we beg that you will do us the honor to deliver the aforesaid discourse in this city: and that you will please to name the earliest day which will be convenient to you.

If it is still thought practicable to purchase the Mount Vernon estate, to be held as public property; or if there is any other project which you cherish in this connection, we should prefer that the admission on this occasion be by ticket, and that the proceeds be applied to that purpose.

We desire to add that these feelings were entertained and frequently expressed by our fellow-citizens before they listened, with such delight and profit, to your noble and eloquent oration on the "Uses of Astronomy," at the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory; since when they are only more and more desirous to hear you discourse on that great light of our political heavens—the illustrious WASHINGTON.

We remain, dear Sir, with every sentiment of respect, very sincerely yours,

(Signed, G. Y. LANSING, and many others.)

Child Abandoned.

A female child, four weeks old, was found early yesterday morning by Captain DILKS, of the Fifteenth Ward, in an alley-way at No. 116 McDougal-street. It was consigned to the care of the Almshouse Governors.

Sudden Death.

JOHN WATSON, a colored man, fell down in a fit yesterday afternoon, in the grocery store No. 47 Leonard-street, and instantly expired. He is supposed to have died of disease of the heart.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office.—[illegible] and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting Debate in the Senate on the President's Message.

The Whitfield Case Not Yet Decided.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

The debate in the Senate to-day was highly interesting. Mr. FESSENDEN's answer to BUTLER was overwhelming. His vindication of the rights of the Free States and the policy of the Republicans, and his assertion of their determination to maintain their political rights regardless of all menaces, were pointed and grand. S.

The Widows and Orphans of Revolutionary Officers—New Paper.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed the Senate that one thousand and forty-five officers is the probable number to be provided for by the bill passed last session by the House and pending in the Senate relative to the pay of revolutionary officers and their widows and orphans, requiring $3,506,000 to satisfy the proposed allowance.

The establishment of a morning penny paper, as a tender to Mr. BUCHANAN's official organ, is contemplated by certain parties interested in securing the advertising patronage of the Government.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

THE NEW MEMBER FROM DELAWARE.

Mr. COMEGYS, of Delaware, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CLAYTON, appeared and took his seat.

The credentials of Mr. FOOT, elected by the Vermont Legislature for six years, were presented by Mr. COLLAMER.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—MOTION TO PRINT.

The motion to print 15,000 extra copies of the President's Message and accompanying documents, was then taken up.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said this motion had always been submitted in similar cases. He had thought it would have been agreed to without objection. He was pained to see this occasion seized upon to arraign the President for the manner in which he had performed his Constitutional duty of communicating to Congress from time to time such facts and suggestions as he might deem necessary or expedient. He believed the message contained a truthful account of the circumstances connected with the establishment of the Missouri compromise and the subsequent events growing out of that act. If the President had failed to do this, he would have been derelict to his duty. There were proper occasions on which Senators who dissent from his opinions as expressed in that document, might express their views with great propriety; but this was not a suitable occasion to renew this agitating discussion. Since, however, those who are in a minority in this body had seen proper to launch their invectives against the Chief Magistrate, and had taken this opportunity to do so, he felt it to be his duty, as the mover of this order to print, to say something in reply. The South had no disposition to interfere with the institutions of the North, and they would as little tolerate any interference, by the people of the North, with their institutions. What was to be gained by reopening this agitation under these circumstances? The Senators on the other side avow they are all deeply devoted to the Union. He was delighted to hear that declaration. One of them (WILSON) had drawn a picture of the dark banners of disunion floating over the entire South, and covering it as with black clouds. Now he (FITZPATRICK) lived in the South, but had never seen such clouds. If the South were permitted to pursue their own course unmolested, there would never be such clouds seen there. He had heard of flags at the North with only sixteen stars on them, but had heard of no such flag at the South. He did not hold these Senators responsible for these disunion sentiments in their section, and it was just as little to be charged that the South were in favor of disunion because there were here and there a few extremists. No men could be more devoted to the Union than the people of the South, as a body, and they will do nothing to disrupt the Government. But did not these Senators know they were advocating doctrines which if carried out would lead to that result. The Union, won by the common blood and common treasure of the North and South, was now claimed to belong to the North, exclusively, and all the advantages to be derived from it are endeavored to be seized by them. He had hoped there would have been harmony and good feeling for a session at least, but it seemed as if there was a persistent attempt to keep up the agitation. When the angry feelings of sectional passion shall subside, and when the country shall calmly revert to the scenes through which we have just passed, the verdict of posterity and of all true patriots, will award honor and praise to the present Chief Magistrate, for the manner in which his official duties have been performed.

Mr. WADE said if the debate had been suffered to drop where it was left the other day he would not have uttered a word upon the subject, but since the Senator from Alabama (FITZPATRICK) had thought proper to express his views upon these questions this morning, he should claim the same privilege. He was not disposed to agitate, but while he never commenced agitation he never shrunk from it when commenced by others. He had no objection to agitation because he thought that it was likely to throw light upon the subjects discussed, and he believed that light would advance that side of the question which he advocated—therefore he did not deprecate discussion. The Senator from Alabama had expressed his surprise and regret that this subject should have been discussed upon this occasion, and considered this an improper time to take it up. But if it was a legitimate and constitutional question, and was proper to be submitted by the President in his annual message, then it was especially a proper question for Congress to consider. The President was therefore responsible for the commencement of this agitation, if blame was to be cast upon any one, for nearly one half of his message is taken up with the discussion of the subject of Slavery. Mr. WADE proceeded to charge the President with having pronounced a libel upon a large majority of the people of Ohio, impugning the motives of one hundred and seventy-five thousand men who cast their votes for JOHN C. FREMONT, in the recent Presidential Election. Were they to be assailed from the Executive mansion simply because they had seen fit to discharge their duty in a manner different from that which the President approved? Was he to shield himself behind what he called his constitutional privilege to slander, traduce, and abuse a large majority of the people of more than one half the States in the Union. He had charged them with adopting principles, which, if carried out, would lead to civil war, the disruption of the Government, and dissolution of the Union. That charge came with an ill grace from the President, who was the apologist and supporter of those who have committed the most gross and inexcusable outrages in Kansas. He talked in his message as if the election of Mr. BUCHANAN was an indorsement of his Administration. Did he not know the Democratic Party did not dare to renominate him on account of his complicity with these Kansas affairs? If the avowal had been openly made before the election, as it was now by the Senator from Virginia, (MASON,) that the South claims the right of expansion for Slavery as much as its protection where it exists, the freemen of the North would have given an almost unanimous verdict against that party. The election was thus carried by shrewd and adroit management, by concealing before the election what was now avowed. In some States it was claimed that Mr. BUCHANAN was the most reliable candidate to secure the freedom of Kansas, and they had flags inscribed "BUCHANAN, BRECKINRIDGE and Free Kansas." This was further proved by the result in Illinois. There the question was fairly presented in the two candidates for Governor. One was the chief engineer of the Nebraska bill through the House of Representatives, and against him was pitted a man who had opposed that bill inch by inch. The former was overwhelmingly defeated. A renomination of the present Chief Magistrate would have led to a similar result.

Mr. BUTLER observed he came to the Senate this session with the determination not to allow himself to be drawn into the discussion of any subject, excepting such as legitimately belonged to the business of Congress. He, however, felt called upon to utter a few words in reply to the remarks which fell from the Senator from Ohio, (WADE,) and he gave it as his deliberate opinion that although the South were, as a body, as loyal to the Union as any other portion of the Republic, yet the time might come when a continuance of the Confederacy might no longer be desirable. When the Northern people shall have gained such ascendency over the Government by means of their numbers as to make it a Government to be administered under the forms of Union without regard to the Constitution—whenever it should come to the point that they should declare that a slaveholder should not be President or Vice-President of the United States, the South could no longer consent to remain in a Union where they should be compelled to take a subordinate position. In reply to the objection, that President PIERCE was the first President who had introduced discussion on Slavery into his message, Mr. BUTLER said, in the time of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON there were no sectional issues.

There was no occasion for such appeals to the patriotic in heart, but who were misled in judgment, to return to the paths in which the founders of our Government trod. The South never has made sectional issues. He proceeded to show that the Slave States were flourishing, and the institution not so baneful as the sentimentalists of the North endeavor to represent it. He referred to an article which appeared in the Edinburgh Review of October last, vilifying the South, and said it bore the ear-marks of having been written in this country. The Abolitionists had [illegible] into their service the public press of Britain, to [illegible] the rival and enemy of this country. He would like to know who wrote that article.

Mr. BENJAMIN stated it was written by a gentleman in New-York.

Several Senators asked, "Who is he?"

Mr. BENJAMIN declined giving his name.

Mr. BUTLER hoped the country would take notice of the fact.

Mr. RUSK remarked that since he was here at the last session of Congress, the programme of the Republicans seemed to have been changed. The wounds of Kansas have been stanched, and nothing is heard of her bleeding now. The theme at present is the preservation of the Union. He thought the Union would and ought to be preserved as long as it gave equal rights to all sections of the country; but whenever its rights and privileges should be unequally distributed, and to the detriment of the South, its continuance would no longer be desirable.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in reply to Mr. BUTLER, said if he were to select a State of this Union which had exhibited itself in a narrow light on the subject of selecting sectional candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, from the foundation of the Government to the present day, it would be the State of South Carolina, because on reference to official records it would be seen that one-half of that time she had refused to vote for regularly-nominated candidates of either party, but had voted for candidates both from Slave States, and generally for one of her own citizens. Therefore the charge of narrow policy, as applied to the Republican Party, came with ill grace from the Senator from South Carolina. It was the issue which made the contest sectional, and not the candidates. There was no prominent man in the South who advocated the principles of the Republican Party, and, therefore, they were obliged to take both candidates from the North. They desired to elect them by the aid of Southern votes, but if they could not get these, then by the votes of the Free States alone. He repeated, when the President made the charge in his message of sectionalism, it was without foundation in fact, and derogatory to the true character and honor of the people who make up that great party. In the course of his remarks he took ground in opposition to the extension of Slavery to territory now free. That was his and the doctrine of the Republican Party, and to that he would adhere to the bitter end, if bitter it must be.

Mr. BENJAMIN said: After the Presidential election, I felt like the schoolboy at vacation after studying the classics. "Thank God," he exclaimed, "I have got through the Greeks and Romans." And I thanked God I had got through speaking through the Presidential canvass. [Laughter.] Other Senators, however, have different tastes, and in order that they may have time to prepare for the discussion of so grave a question as that now pending, I move that the Senate do adjourn. [Cries: "Good idea,"—"Agreed."]

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

They are nearly the same as those of the first session. The only changes in the principal Committees are Mr. OLIVER, of Missouri, on Elections, instead of Mr. SAVAGE; Mr. HOWARD on Ways and Means, instead of BILLINGHURST; Mr. FULLER, of Maine, on Commerce, instead of Mr. MCQUEEN; Messrs. GARNETT and MCQUEEN on Revolutionary Claims, instead of Messrs. SMITH, of Virginia, and FULLER, of Maine; Mr. ALLEN instead of BELL, on Agriculture; Messrs. SHERMAN and CADWALLADER on Foreign Relations, instead of Messrs. BAYLEY and MATTESON; Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, on Territories, instead of RICHARDSON; Mr. HODGES on Roads and Canals, instead of HUGHSTON.

Mr. MATTESON has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, *vice* MEACHAM, deceased.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

The question of Mr. WHITFIELD's admission as Delegate from Kansas was resumed.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, proposed that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Tuesday, when it shall be finally acted on, and no motion thereafter relative to it to be in order.

Mr. PHELPS suggested that members should forthwith proceed to draw for the choice of seats.

Mr. GROW and his friends insisted on proceeding with the Whitfield case. The Yeas and Nays were frequently taken on motions, made by WHITFIELD's advocates, to adjourn, for a call of the House, &c.; their desires being to stave off present action thereon.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL claimed his constitutional right to have the President's annual Message read, but the Speaker overruled his demand on the ground that WHITFIELD's case had priority.

Mr. MARSHALL appealed from the Speaker's decision, pending which the House adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 4.

No. 11.—Romelius L. Baker et al. vs. Joshua Nachtrieb.—Argument commenced by Mr. Stanberry for appellants, and continued by Edwin M. Stanton for the appellee.

The Presidential Election.

WISCONSIN—[OFFICIAL.]

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

The following is the official vote of Wisconsin, for President. FREMONT, 66,092; BUCHANAN, 52,736; FILLMORE, 579.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The *Republican* gives the vote of Missouri as follows: BUCHANAN, 58,160; FILLMORE, 48,521.

From Baltimore.

THE BOSTON SLAVE CASE—FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 4.

The Wilmington *Herald* says that no vessel of the name stated by NEGRET, in his examination at Boston, has sailed from Wilmington.

The Sumac Mill and a large dwelling-house were destroyed by fire in Alexandria last night. Loss $11,000.

Lake and River Navigation.

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Navigation is generally closed. The following shipments of grain have been made this season: Wheat—5,000,000 to Buffalo, 4,000,000 to Oswego, and 900,000 to other ports. Corn—7,700,000 bushels to Buffalo, 2,000,000 to Oswego, and 900,000 to other ports. Oats—500,000 bushels to Buffalo, 64,000 to Oswego, and 200,000 to other ports. Flour—100,000 barrels to Buffalo, and 43,000 to other ports.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

We had heavy rains during yesterday and last night, and it is now cold and cloudy, with a slight fall of snow. The river is rising rapidly, measuring nine feet now in the channel. All the small rivers above and below are also rising. There is no doubt we shall have an ample stage of water for navigation, and forty-nine steamers are now loading for ports above and below.

THE WEATHER WESTWARD—NAVIGATION, ETC.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 4.

We have had a succession of severe snow storms here during the week. The weather is now very cold and canal navigation is considered closed for the season. Owing to the storm of yesterday it is feared that a number of vessels on the Lakes downward bound have met with disasters. As none of these vessels or their cargoes are insured the losses will be unusually heavy.

Marine Disasters.

BARK ELMWOOD AND SCHOONER LYDIA B. COWPERTHWAITE ASHORE.

PROVINCETOWN, Thursday, Dec. 4.

The bark *Elmwood*, Capt. CLARK, from Valparaiso for Boston, went ashore near Race Point Light during the heavy blow last night. She is on the south part, laying on her side on a little above low water mark, the sea making a complete breach over her. She makes little water as yet, but will have to discharge before getting off.

The brig *Morning Star*, from Boston for the Sandwich Islands, dispatched by the Missionary Board, is at anchor near Race Point, just clear of the breakers. There is no danger of her going ashore, but it is too rough to go out to her yet.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 4.

The schooner *Lydia B. Cowperthwaite*, of Charleston, for York, went ashore yesterday at Absecom. The vessel is in good order and high on the beach.

From Lake Superior.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 4.

Advices from Lake Superior say that the statements which have recently appeared in the papers, to the effect that the inhabitants of that region were short of supplies and likely to suffer severely during the Winter, are untrue. They have supplies sufficient to last until the opening of navigation, and a good stock of powder for mining operations.

Loss of the Schooner N. G. Walton, &c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

During a severe storm here last night, the schooner *N. G. Walton*, of Chicago, an old vessel, was wrecked. No lives were lost. Considerable damage was also done to the Illinois Central breakwater.

Correction—Loss of the Sloop James Holdane.

The dispatch of yesterday, giving information of the loss of the new sloop *James H. Holdane*, of Greenwich, Captain STUDWELL, should have been dated "Portchester," instead of "Rochester."

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Days of Chivalry.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., delivered a lecture in the Tabernacle last evening, for the benefit of the Catholic Library Association. The audience was not as large as those familiar with the oratorical powers of the lecturer anticipated, and yet it was not as small, speaking numerically, as many that have gathered there. The subject of his lecture was "The Days of Chivalry;" and, of course he spoke and spoke eloquently of the deeds of the heroes of the times when chivalry was not represented by such Knights as Don Quixote of La Mancha. He was not inclined to compliment the present age. He saw man in his glory when Christianity first dawned; and, after the rise of the Mahomedan power, when the Christians beat back and destroyed the Saracen invaders on the plains of France, and yet again, when the Christian host, aroused by the eloquence of PETER, the Hermit, followed the banner of the Cross to the sepulchre of the Redeemer. Stepping aside, for a moment, from a glorification of the violence of the Crusades, he spoke of the Anglo-Saxon race as having been vanquished by the Normans in a single day, completely and forever; while for seven centuries the same power attempted, in vain, a conquest of an island called Ireland, a little further west. The glory of vanquishing that people was reserved for diseased potatoes.

Mr. Roach's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Principal of Tenth Ward School No. 7, on Chrystie-street, took place yesterday at the residence of the deceased, No. 64 Hester-street, and was numerously attended by the teachers of the City and by the pupils of his own school. The occasion was one of deep solemnity and interest. The Teachers' Association propose to present a testimonial of their feeling to the family of the deceased, and the school officers of the Tenth Ward have decided to continue his salary until the beginning of the next year.

Fire in Madison-avenue.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house No. 33 Madison-avenue, occupied by Mr. N. S. WALKER. The fire was caused by a leak of the gas-pipe. The damage was about $150, and is covered by insurance. No alarm was made, the parties in the house having succeeded in speedily putting it out.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Foremen and Engineers of the Fire Department held last evening, at Firemen's Hall, it was decided to hold an election for engineer in the Harlem District on the 15th inst.

[Advertisement.]

CURED OF CONSUMPTION!—
Cured of Scrofula!
Cured of Palsy!
Cured of Fever and Ague!
Cured of Liver Complaints!
Cured of Heart Disease!

Such cures are effected every day, with ease, (and the proofs may be seen at any moment by the public,) by the use of

DR. HENRY ANDERS' LIQUID IODINE OR PURE IODINE WATER,

recommended by the most distinguished physicians of the age. Sold at $1 a bottle, by ANDERS & FOSTER, No. 8 Second-avenue and No. 862 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; and A. HULSE, No. 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. This remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR GURNEY.—Three medals were awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Getty Gay speaks of twenty prevailing styles of Gentlemen's Hats, all remarkable for "character," but none equaling the last production of KNOX, (corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.,) for beauty, finish, and its air of refinement and fashion. KNOX's Hats have long obtained "a set" in public estimation which it would be impossible to shake from their present position at the head of all others, as Hats *par excellence*. His issue this season, has, if possible, increased his celebrity, and his Gentlemen's Furs, are also unrivaled for richness, comfort, and the remarkably low price at which they are offered.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another mammoth performance will be given at this favorite theatre to-night. The grand new local drama of "Wealth and Worth" will commence the bill, to be followed by the magnificent Pantomime of "Raoul or the Magic Star," and conclude with the sterling old historical Irish drama of "Brian Borihme or the Maid of Erin." Another crowded house as usual. Go early and get good places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills are highly recommended for the cure of Scurvy, and other diseases [illegible] to sea-faring men. No mariner should go to sea, unprovided with this medicine. It regulates the digestive organs, and gives health and vigor to the human frame. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents and 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 6 Murray-street, New-York.

CARGAES [illegible]

[illegible]

MORE SLAVERS.

[illegible]

Schooner *Flying Eagle* [illegible], L. I., detained as a Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

The arrival at this port of bark [illegible], from Loando, brings advices of the seizure, at that port, of the above-named vessel, by the Portuguese Government, upon suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade.

Upon inquiry in the proper quarter, we have gathered the following facts respecting the [illegible] vessel:

The *Flying Eagle* is a schooner [illegible] and forty-one tons, built [illegible] is owned by N. [illegible] and THOS. W. ROWLAND.

She obtained a Register on the [illegible] Dec., 185[illegible], her captain being BENJAMIN JONES, also part owner. On the 15th of February, 1856, she was entered at New-York from Sierra Leone, by a Captain GLOVER, and on the 19th of May she arrived from Savanilla, with [illegible] CROKE as Captain. Captain CROKE is still in command, and is vouched for as an American and an honorable man. On the 5th of June the *Flying Eagle* cleared from New-York, under charter to J. A. MACHADO, No. 180 Pearl-street, for Benguella, and other ports on the coast of Africa. Her manifest exhibits a general trading cargo, with a slight preponderance of rum and powder; that is to say, one hundred and twenty puncheons of rum, five hundred kegs of powder, one hundred and fifty barrels of flour, one hundred barrels bread, five hundred cases [illegible], thirty boxes chairs, one hundred and twenty bundles iron hoops, one hundred and fifty-four casks in shooks and about one hundred and sixty cases of [illegible]. We give only a portion of the articles. Total value of cargo, $[illegible]. In addition to this there were four hundred doubloons consigned to a merchant at Benguela. The parties mostly interested claim that the vessel is engaged in legitimate and honorable trade, and Mr. MACHADO has received a letter from a correspondent saying the Portuguese man-of-war had left Benguella, presumed to be for the purpose of releasing the vessel held in custody by the authorities at Loando. The doubloons found on board are probably what was thought to be the price of a previous cargo landed in Cuba; that she had a cargo of slaves on board, as reported, cannot be correct; as we have too high an opinion of our friends on Long Island to suppose they would be engaged in, or connive at, the detestable traffic in human beings. The misfortune is that vessels engaged in regular trade require nearly the same articles of cargo carried by slavers. The large export of Palm Oil, which now enters largely into the manufacture of our candles, requires casks, which, on account of their bulky nature must be stowed in shooks. When the ground tier of whole casks is generally filled with water for ballast, while the balance go as shooks, to make room for the general assortment which must pay for the return cargo. Notwithstanding the presence of these extra casks of water, and others ready to be put together, is considered, with other circumstances, *prima facie* proof of an intention to engage in the slave traffic; and the lately exhibited public sentiment upon the "reopening of the slave-trade," so much talked of just now, naturally attracts unusual attention to cases where Northern vessels are implicated.

THE LATE REPORTED SLAVER [illegible]

A statement appeared yesterday morning in a Wall-street journal, setting forth that a slaver had sailed from this port within the past few days, and that the said vessel was closely watched by the officers of the Government, but that they were unable to detect anything justifying the detention of the vessel.

Though nothing seems more likely, and though there is a vessel still in port upon which the eyes of the Government officials have been turned, and which will be arrested the moment she heads out, our assiduous inquiry leads us to believe that it is not true that any slaver has sailed within the last few days. No such vessel, it is believed, has left our port since last Spring.

THE SALEM SLAVER CASE.

The examination of DE MESA and NEGRET was resumed on Wednesday before United States Commissioner WOODBURY.

The testimony of MELCHIOR TRABOUN, second mate of the bark *Volunteer* of this port, was taken. He stated that about four months ago, in New-York, he became acquainted with NEGRET, who had arrived in a French vessel from Vera Cruz; heard that his captain had robbed him of $[illegible] and run away; also heard that NEGRET had been to Africa, that was caught in ship *Bremen*, and had escaped from jail. Next heard that NEGRET had gone to Baltimore with Capt. MELCHARA, to go on a slave-trading expedition to Africa. Witness again met NEGRET in Boston on the 19th of November last, when he said he had been to Africa, brought away 500 negroes, and made $[illegible]. He afterwards made a confidant of the witness, and told him that the vessel was run ashore at Gunyra and the money, 6,000 doubloons, buried there—that the captain died on the passage back to Philadelphia, and bequeathed the money to him, (NEGRET.)

NEGRET said he had just come on from Philadelphia; he engaged witness to go on with him after the money, and was apparently making arrangements for the voyage when he was arrested.

The further hearing of the case was postponed until Wednesday next, when NEGRET himself will probably be examined. He remains in jail.

Marine Items.

STILL ANOTHER NORTHERN VESSEL SEIZED AND DETAINED ON THE COAST OF VIRGINIA.

The schooner *Caroline Holmes*, Captain GEORGE WEAVER, came to this city on Monday afternoon, on her way from Georgetown, with a load of [illegible] and corn for New-York. Yesterday morning the State Inspector, Mr. JAMES ADAMS, went off to her to inspect her, but the Captain would not allow him, and soon after the vessel weighed anchor and set sail. Mr. ADAMS, with Officer CHIPLEY and several citizens, chartered the steam towboat *Helen Brown*, and followed in pursuit, and overhauling the vessel below the bluff, made fast to her, and brought her back to this place. Captain WEAVER was arrested and held to bail in $200 for his appearance at the February Term of the County Court, and $1,000 for the release of the vessel.—*Alexandria (Va.) Gazette*, 3d.

GREAT REPUBLIC.

Ship *Great Republic*, which has been anchored in the North River several days, waiting a favorable opportunity to sail, was towed down the bay yesterday forenoon by the *W. H. Webb*, with the intention of going to sea, but on account of the low tides there was not sufficient water on the Bar, and she was anchored again at Quarantine. The *Great Republic* draws over twenty-four feet water.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

On or about the 15th of December next, a light-vessel will be moored off Cornfield Point, Connecticut, to mark the "Long Sand Shoal," Long Island Sound. She will be sloop-rigged, painted red, with the name of the Station (Cornfield Point) on each side, in black letters, and will show a single white light. About the same time the fixed light now shown from Faulkner's Island Light House, Long Island Sound, will be discontinued, and a fixed white light, varied by flashes, substituted for it.

☞ In our Marine news of Friday last was a statement of the loss of Mr. W. B. PETTY, second mate, and two seamen, from the packet-ship *William Tell*, on her voyage from Havre to this port. The particulars as near as can be ascertained, are as follows: On Saturday the 15th ult. the *Wm. Tell* being then at sea, was caught in a violent gale, which continued during the day. At 4 P. M., in obedience to an order to take in sail, Mr. PETTY and a portion of the crew went up to the main-topsail yard. While there engaged in efforts to secure the main-topsail, and which they had nearly completed, one of the seamen was dislodged by a sudden gust, who in his efforts to save himself, caught hold of the one next him, who in turn caught hold of the one next to him, who chanced to be Mr. PETTY, and thus all three were precipitated to the water and were never seen after. The vessel at the time was going at ten knots, and the sea was white with foam.

Mr. PETTY is brother of the Hon. JOSEPH H. PETTY, and is the second who has been lost at sea within the past year. He leaves a wife and infant child, a widowed mother and a large circle of friends.

☞ It is only the Sixth-avenue Railroad that still insists on giving privileges to drunken white men and women, that sober and cleanly colored persons are not allowed to enjoy.

CANAL NAVIGATION CLOSED.—Jack Frost last night laid an injunction upon the Canals, and suspended navigation for the season. Nearly a foot of snow fell yesterday, (most of which still lays upon the earth,) which accomplished the work. We have of a large number of boats, laden with produce and provisions, being icebound at various points between this city and Syracuse. Most of this property will be transferred to cars and brought to this city by railroad as soon as the work can be accomplished.—*Albany Journal*, 4th.

FROM KANSAS.

Escape of Thirty-one Free-State Prisoners.

AN EXPEDITION TO NICARAGUA.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1856.

CLOTHING—A SUGGESTION.

The [illegible] stock of clothing received by the General Committee one week ago to-day, which was valued at about $3,000, has been nearly all distributed among the poor in every portion of the Territory, and [illegible] more [illegible] arrived. It was mostly from Massachusetts, [illegible], New-York, and Rhode Island. One [illegible] to Rev. C. H. LOVEJOY, and several to [illegible] for distribution. I will state, for the [illegible] of the friends at the East, that if boxes of [illegible] for any others than the Central [illegible], it is far better to send them by some [illegible] than the National Committee, as the [illegible], &c., are liable to be changed before [illegible] so that the Committee are unable to [illegible] intended for others from their own. I am [illegible], however, that the idea of sending [illegible] to private individuals is being abandoned. The goods received last night embrace every [illegible] needed here, and are well selected.

RANDOLPH.

LAWRENCE, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1856.

THE PRISONERS' QUARTERS.

Last Monday [illegible] of the Lecompton prisoners were escorted by a company of United States [illegible] to Tecumseh, in "Shawnee County," and [illegible] in the basement story of a new brick building, [illegible] recently erected by the Government for a court-house and prison. These men were put into three [illegible] 10 by 14 feet square, with an iron grating over [illegible] windows, made of iron bars one inch in diameter, [illegible] net work; each bar crossing the other at [illegible] making squares of one and a half inches, [illegible] deeply set in the oaken framework of the [illegible], surrounded with nails to prevent cutting [illegible]. The walls of the prison were one and a half [illegible] thick, [illegible] of brick, made perfectly solid. A guard was stationed in and about the building, and [illegible] discipline introduced to prevent escape. A [illegible] table, a few barrels composed the furniture, [illegible] used in each of the rooms for a [illegible].

A CHANGE OF VENUE—ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

[illegible] counsel for these men had obtained a change of [illegible] from Judge LECOMPTE's to Judge CATO's Court, and they were removed from the First to the Second Judicial District. Their trial was to commence to-[illegible]. All of the last week has been used in packing [illegible], and other preliminaries necessary in a one-[illegible].

[illegible] of this time the prisoners were not idle; they [illegible] on leaving, and an understanding of [illegible] and means existed among them. They all [illegible] to sing. The work of making holes through [illegible] then began, and, if the singing stopped in [illegible] of the rooms, it was the signal for the work-[illegible] likewise, and wait until the singing again [illegible]. The tools used in removing the bricks [illegible] were the bayonets left for candlesticks. [illegible] bricks and mortar were replaced, [illegible] over the place. All but the [illegible] of bricks were loosened, and a favorable opportunity waited for.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, the work upon the last [illegible] of bricks commenced, and a hole was soon [illegible]. The workman put his head out of the aperture; the night was dark; he could hear the measured tread of the sentinel as he paced up and down [illegible] about thirty feet from the building. While [illegible] was reconnoitering, another of the prisoners stood behind him, holding a blanket to prevent outsiders from catching a stray ray of light through the [illegible]. The singing stopped, and out sprang the two [illegible] closely followed by the others; and in this way thirty-one made their escape, unobserved by the [illegible].

HO FOR NICARAGUA.

Several of the Pro-Slavery men in this town are beginning to despair of making Kansas a Slave State. They say that too many Abolitionists have already [illegible] here, and slave property can never be safe while they remain, and there is no use to attempt to [illegible] them out, for they are so determined on making Kansas a Free State they are sure to return, [illegible] the cry is, "Ho for Nicaragua." How many will go?

COL. TITUS LEAVES SOON FOR THE SOUTH.

The notorious Col. HENRY L. TITUS leaves for Leavenworth to-morrow with his men, and there his company are to be disbanded by the Governor, and the most of them leave with the Colonel for St. Louis; from thence, on the 10th of December next, they leave for New-Orleans, and from that city for Nicaragua, at an early day.

[illegible] and Captain DONALDSON, Captain of Governor GEARY's militia, have for some time been holding out inducements for men to enlist as volunteers for the war in Central America. These men have been trying for weeks to have the Free-State men that were held as prisoners at Lecompton, to enlist under them for Nicaragua.

Promising to use their influence to have them all released, providing they would agree to join the expedition, their expenses should be paid, and once in Central America, they would have a fine chance for making money. The prisoners talked as if they would like to go with him. TITUS believed them, and on hearing of their escape, he expressed satisfaction, and [illegible] they would all get away and join his company.

THE MILITIA TO BE DISBANDED.

The men under Col. TITUS have petitioned the Governor to grant them a release. His Excellency has consented, and to-morrow the company march to Leavenworth, and there they will be disbanded, and about 100 will join TITUS and leave for "Governor WALKER's dominions," to fight for Slavery there, instead of persisting in their attempts to establish the institution in Kansas against the will of the people. Seventy men have already enlisted under the banner of Col. TITUS. On the 10th of next month, the expedition leaves St. Louis for New-Orleans, with plenty of the needful to defray expenses. And towards Central America and Cuba the slave oligarchy are looking with greedy eyes. Out of those two countries more slave States are to be made, notwithstanding the protest of the Northern people.

JUDGE LECOMPTE ISSUES A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Judge LECOMPTE has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of the murderer of DAVID BUFFUM, and accordingly he has been released and is now at large, notwithstanding the many threats of His Excellency, the Governor of Kansas Territory, who once said that HAYS should not be released again until he had a trial; but he finds the Judge as big a man as himself.

A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

This afternoon one of the militia was buried with military honors, just out of the city. He died a few days since. The Governor read the funeral service.

Yours, SIGMA.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856.

A VISIT TO THE PRISONERS.

Last Saturday I visited the prisoners at Tecumseh, where 25 of them have recently been removed. They occupy a new Court-House, built of brick—the first one, I think, in the Territory, and when completed will be "good enough for Kansas." Judge CATO is now holding a session there, and I learned that the trial of these prisoners would commence to-day.

It was an appalling sight to see 45 familiar faces so dirty and sallow that they were not familiar—all huddled like swine into their straw nest upon the brick floor, in which the vermin were about as thick as the straws. Several were sick, and I could but thank my own being that I was not so unfortunate as to be thus left to suffer alone, without a helping hand or a look of sympathy, save that which they mutually interchange together. It was but meagre comfort to say I could [illegible] them, while there was no relief. To see men guilty of no crime before high Heaven made so unhappy, at the caprice of a conclave of officials, was a test for my forbearance.

A NIGHT OUT.

Leaving late in the afternoon, I rode to Lawrence in company with Gen. WINCHELL and two gentlemen of our town, and we had a cheerless ride that night. [illegible] one of those nights when darkness can be felt, [illegible] at intervals, and our team unacquainted [illegible] we were compelled to feel our way for [illegible], [illegible] in rail fences, then a wagon, then a [illegible] our pleasing way from anywhere. It was proved that I approached nearest the out [illegible]: consequently, for the last few miles I undertook to lead the horses, and about 10 o'clock we were riding through Mass.-street, where the lights in opposite windows so dazzled our vision that we were but little better than the Egypt we had just been groping in. [illegible] highway [illegible] other countries, but this only seen on wild prairie that it takes the deeply dismal form, where there is no landmark or guide available. The wind was high, the rain was mixed with hail, and what could be less inviting than such a night to those in comfortable quarters?

The ground is not yet frozen, and our town is as busy as ever. Scores of emigrants have arrived within a week.

RANDOLPH.

The Escaped Free-State Prisoners—Col. Titus Recruiting for Nicaragua, Etc.

[Telegraphic.]

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

We have Kansas dates to the [illegible] of November. Gov. GEARY intends retaking the prisoners who recently escaped from Lecompton if they can be found. The Grand Jury have found bills of indictment against several Pro-Slavery men. A meeting had been held in consequence, and Surveyor-General CALHOUN, Chairman, had denounced Gov. GEARY and his inquisitorial Courts. A Law and Order Convention is to be held at Leavenworth on the 1st. inst. Col. TITUS gives notice to all persons desiring to go to Nicaragua to rendezvous at St. Louis on the 10th inst., from whence a free passage will be furnished to them. After the settlement of Central American affairs the purpose is to [illegible].

Official Documents.

The Washington *Union* publishes the following official intelligence from the Territory of Kansas:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 11, 1856.

COLONEL: Since my last communication, nothing of importance has happened in the department. After the success of the measures taken some weeks since to prevent the gross outrages on the law, then threatened, and to suppress the disorders then existing in this Territory, order and tranquility have gradually resumed their legitimate sway; the laws have again been put in operation, and the administration of justice revived.

Deserted farms are again occupied, fences rebuilt, fields put under cultivation, and the ruins of houses destroyed by fire replaced by more durable habitations; the roads are covered with travelers unarmed and secure; and the towns thronged with persons selling their produce and purchasing from the stores. All these evidences of restored order have enabled me, with the concurrence of the Governor of the Territory, to recall the troops from the active duty on which they have been employed, and to establish them again at their proper posts, where they are to pass the Winter. As there are no secure prisons yet built for the Territorial authorities to use in the administration of justice, at his request there will remain at the disposition of the Governor, a few men to guard prisoners in the custody of the law and for other such contingencies.

I am happy, then, to be enabled to announce to the War Department, and through it to the President, the entire success of the measures they directed to be taken for the suppression of insurrection and removal of obstructions to the regular administration of justice, and that this end has been attained without the shedding of blood or the exertion of any force beyond the ordinary arrest of persons accused of crimes.

The troops in the field have been under the immediate command of Lieut.-Col. PHILIP ST. G. COOKE, 2d dragoons. The sound judgment he has displayed, and his promptness, energy and good management, have had a large share in producing the happy state of affairs at present existing, for there were moments when the want of either of these qualities might have led to the most fatal and extended disasters. And the officers and men of the 2d dragoons, under Brevet Major H. H. SIBLEY; 1st cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON and Major JOHN SEDGWICK; and of the battalion of the 6th infantry, under Lieut.-Col. GEORGE ANDREWS, commanding that regiment, all partake of the credit attached to their conduct and labors in the duty just concluded.

The Winter has commenced with severity much earlier than usual, and it it is now too late to send the companies of the 6th infantry to the posts further West—their original destination. From necessity, they must be crowded into the quarters at Fort Leavenworth. The great reduction in the number of men in the 1st cavalry will render this possible now, which it would not be if the latter regiment was full.

Being no longer occupied with the affairs of this Territory, which have caused so much uneasiness, undivided attention can be paid to preparations for punishing the Cheyennes Indians. In pursuing them in the Spring, the great want will be forage and transportation for supplies. Pasturing animals in rapid movements is impossible; nor can horses perform a regular day's work on grass; in short, daily journeys grass is insufficient; for there is time to pasture, and very little labor to undergo. Additional appropriations will therefore be necessary to provide for the expedition, which [illegible] of mounted men, and ought to be ready by the middle of April. The details of the force and the directions of the operations cannot now be determined; but a general anticipation of an additional sum—much less, however, than that given to the Sioux expedition—will be advisable.

I will again repeat that I consider tranquility and order entirely restored in Kansas. I foresee nothing in the shape of disorder that the ordinary means in the hands of civil authority, directed by as able and energetic hands as those of the present Governor, are not amply sufficient to control; and the whole time and efforts of the troops here can henceforward be devoted to the protection of the frontier.

With the highest respect, your obedient servant,
PERSIFER F. SMITH,
Commanding Department.

Colonel SAMUEL COOPER,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
LECOMPTON, K. T., Nov. 11, 1856.

SIR: Peace prevails throughout the Territory at this time; and as the season of the year is now so far advanced into Autumn as to make it extremely uncomfortable for the encampment of troops and the picketing of horses, I have the honor to inform you that I can at present dispense with all the troops which you have pleased to place at my disposal for maintaining the peace of the Territory, with the exception of a squadron of dragoons and one company of United States infantry, to be left at Lecompton, subject to my orders.

I cannot forbear on this occasion to thank you most cordially for the very efficient aid you have rendered me during the late disturbances, and for the truly magnanimous conduct of all the officers and soldiers placed by you at my disposal, the services of whom, I trust, will never again be required under similar circumstances.

With high respect, your friend and obedient servant,
JNO. W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.

True copy.
GEO. DEAS, Assistant Adjutant-General,
Department of the West.

Major-General P. F. SMITH,
Commanding Department of the West.

[ORDERS NO. 14.]

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST,
Fort Leavenworth, K. T., Nov. 12, 1856.

The Governor of Kansas has announced to the General commanding the Department that peace prevails throughout the Territory at the present time, and that the services of the troops for the maintenance of order can, in a measure, be dispensed with. In consideration, therefore, of this announcement, and in view also of the approach of Winter, the several commands now in the field will return to their respective permanent stations at once; but by easy marches, with the exception of two companies of the 1st regiment of cavalry, and one company of the 6th regiment of infantry, to be designated by the senior field officer of each corps, under instructions of Lieutenant-Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE, 2d dragoons, commanding the troops in the field, and to be by him reported to Governor GEARY. Each company will constitute a distinct and separate command, to be held subject to such orders or requisitions as they may from time to time receive from the Executive of the Territory.

By order of Brevet-Major General SMITH:
GEORGE DEAS, A. A. G.

The Vote for Delegate.

From the Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The following is the vote, by counties, for WHITFIELD as Delegate, and for or against a Convention:

	Whitfield.	Convention.	Against Con'n.
Doniphan	426	309	15
Riley	135	[illegible]	—
Madison	13	[illegible]	—
Jefferson	228	21	7
Johnson	182	181	—
Franklin	13	[illegible]	—
Calhoun	[illegible]	14	1
Marshall	183	180	1
Lykins	133	99	2
Douglas	501	4	380
Lynn	148	—	—
Atchison	545	545	—
Shawnee	99	—	—
Leavenworth	1455	1248	48
Bourbon	186	—	—
Arrapahoe	[illegible]	—	—
Brown	15	15	—
Total	4,270	2,592	454

The following list of Representatives elect you may depend on as being correct:

Doniphan County—T. K. Stout, D. O'Driscoll, S. W. Waterman.
Riley—Russell Garrett.
Madison and Breckinridge—George H. Leas, S. G. Brown.
Bourbon and Allen—S. Brantley.
Jefferson—W. H. Tebbs.
Johnson—J. T. Barrin.
Franklin—Alfred Laws.

Calhoun—James Kuykendall.
Marshall—W. H. Jenkins.
Lykins—Martin White.
Lynn—J. Davis.
Bourbon—W. W. Spratt.
Arrapahoe—B. F. Simmons.
Douglas—J. C. Anderson, H. Thompson, [illegible]. C. H. Brown, [illegible].
Atchison—[illegible], R. L. Kirk, William Young.
Shawnee—Charles S. McKinney, W. A. M. Vaughn.

New Marshal for Kansas.

From the Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Col. WM. SPENCER, of Newark, Ohio, late employe under Mr. CALHOUN, Surveyor-General of Kansas, has been appointed U. S. Marshal of Kansas, *vice* DONALDSON, resigned. Judge LECOMPTE is not yet removed. The new Marshal was formerly Sheriff of his county, President of the Mansfield and Newark Railroad, and more recently was sent to Kansas by the President as Commissioner to appraise the Delaware lands. *He is spoken highly of here by the friends of Free Kansas*, and his appointment has given offence to some of the Southern Buchaneers. It is a triumph of Gov. GEARY over Judge LECOMPTE.

Meeting of Clergymen in Boston—Aid for Kansas.

A meeting of Boston Clergymen was held on Monday afternoon at the rooms of the Emigrant Aid Company, in Winter-street, the object of which was to hear a statement from Hon. ELI THAYER, in regard to the operations and purposes of the Emigrant Aid Company. Rev. SETH BLISS was called to the chair, and Rev. A. B. FULLER chosen Secretary of the meeting. After a highly interesting statement by Mr. THAYER, similar to what we have before reported, some remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. BLISS, STEELE, BIGELOW, FULLER, and SYKES, and it was voted to hold another meeting at such time and place as should be designated by a committee consisting of Rev. Messrs. FULLER, FELT, SYKES, STEELE, MINER and IRWIN.

FROM BOSTON.

The Late Rev. Mr. Peabody—King's Chapel—Mr. Benton and his Lecture on the Union—City Politics—Mr. Appleton and his Fellow Coalitionists not Impervious to Ridicule, although obtuse to Public Indignation.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

Deaths of notable persons have succeeded one another rapidly in our community. Hardly a week passes without chronicling more than one. Last Friday, Rev. EPHRAIM PEABODY, the esteemed Rector of King's Chapel, was added to the number. His funeral occurs to-day. He was a native of New-Hampshire, educated at Bowdoin College, Maine, and a graduate of the Divinity School of Harvard College, in this State. After terms of ministerial service at Cincinnati and New-Bedford, he was settled over the society of Rev. F. W. P. GREENWOOD, upon that clergyman's decease. He had nearly completed the *forty-ninth year of his life*, and the *tenth of his settlement*. All the numerous and eulogistic notices of his character which I have observed, fail to give prominence to perhaps its most admirable feature,—the affection he entertained for the young, which was abundantly reciprocated. The history of the venerable church of which he was the pastor, has been curious and eventful. The building attracts the notice of the most casual visitor to Boston, on account of its neighborhood to two principal hotels, and from its eccentric architecture. Originally Episcopalian, the Society was even presented,—I will not say it my *memory serves me right—by one of the King Georges* with a service of Communion plate. During the period succeeding the Revolution, when everything appertaining to England, Church or State, was depreciated in esteem, it fell away from its original faith, and when the Unitarian movement began, was swept into that stream. Certain funds are even now, I believe, held by it jointly with Trinity Church, and administered in common by a Unitarian pastor and an Episcopal bishop. Mr. GREENWOOD, the predecessor of Mr. PEABODY in its pulpit, introduced there a ritual assimilated somewhat to Episcopalian forms, and known as the "Greenwood service."

Ex-Senator BENTON appears to be damaging his reputation by the lecturing tour on which he is engaged. It is the first opportunity which the New-England public has had to acquaint themselves extensively with the old gentleman, whose repartees and abrupt epigrams have entertained them for so many years. Like almost every Southern politician who has ever peregrinated among them, he would have done better by his reputation to have staid away. General HOUSTON and Senator TOOMBS suffered the same experience.

The universal criticism on his lecture is, that it is puerile. It is certainly somniferous, the only entertainment afforded lying in the numerous Bentonian expressions of self-satisfaction with which it is besprinkled.

He begins with a picture of the consequences of Disunion, which he occupies half an hour in drawing, concluding by saying that it would add, to ordinary war the *horrors of civil war*, and to civil war those of border war, and to border war those of servile war. He then discusses the Disunionists of the South, admits that there is no political body advocating such doctrines at the North, and that we are a loyal and patriotic people, says that the result of the late election is merely the postponement of a crisis which must inevitably arrive, and indirectly defends his course during the campaign,—a defence which he himself annihilates soon after, by criticising severely the conduct of those who compromised in the nullification days of 1832, and postponed the crisis then in opposition to Mr. WEBSTER and himself. Gov. ADAMS' recent message to the South Carolinian Legislature furnishes him with texts for sarcastic sallies at the people of that State, and though he expresses his willingness to repeat his views at all times and places, my belief is that he would not go far into this portion of the lecture, should he ever deliver it in Charleston, without being subjected to even more disgraceful indignity than befell SAMUEL HOAR there. He considers next, and at length, the extent of the retrogression in Southern sentiment on the subject of Slavery, denounces the liability of slaves to sale on execution, as the most aggravated feature of the system, and tells how well his own negroes and his wife's always fared, and how he tried to ameliorate the laws of Tennessee forty years ago in a manner which one would now be mobbed in attempting. The cause of this retrogression he traces through the hands of those maligners who misrepresent the sentiment of the North to their fellow-Southerners for political purposes,—to the Garrisonians, and ascribes it all to "interference, Sir, mistaken philanthropic interference!"

To this portion of the lecture a friend suggests the applicability of an old story, which was used with good effect during the campaign, and was thus related: "A lawyer, named JONES, with no great knowledge of the law, had become 'cock of the walk' in one of the county courts of Virginia, and managed the court at his pleasure. A young lawyer settled in the county, and having superior professional knowledge, interposed legal objections in one of JONES' suits, which the latter could not answer; and he thereupon became very much enraged, and swore profanely. The young advocate finally appealed to the Court with the question whether it was proper for Mr. JONES to swear in the presence of the Court. The Court held a grave consultation, and delivered judgment in this wise: 'Mr. H., if you don't leave off making Mr. JONES swear so, the Court will commit you.'" After the same manner, Mr. BENTON, as the Court, commits Mr. GARRISON for the profane swearing done by Governors ADAMS and WISE.

The lecture, after enforcing the doctrine of the inviolability of the Fugitive Slave bill, concludes with a self-exultant pæan over the course of Mr. BENTON on the Nebraska bill, at the end of which the responsibility which had been heaped on Mr. GARRISON's shoulders, is suddenly lifted off, like Christian's burden in *Pilgrim's Progress*, and piled upon "those who either repealed the Missouri Compromise, or approved of its repeal." In this connection, let me suggest that Mr. BENTON, in common with many others, makes an incorrect use of words to express his meaning. The Missouri Compromise was never repealed—it was perfidiously broken.

The city election occurs next week. It would be useless to try to unravel to you the complicated network of Aldermanic and minor nominations. The Citizens' Committee, which put into the field the ticket which was successful last year, have met again, drawn up another list of candidates, and publish their reasons for so doing, in a series of resolutions, indorsed by their individual signatures. Mr. JONATHAN PRESTON has been set up by his friends in opposition to Mr. RICE, the present incumbent, for the Mayoralty; but he is still undetermined whether or not to withdraw his name.

I know of nothing which has occasioned more flattering among the friends of Messrs. WINTHROP, STEVENS and APPLETON, and in the bosom of those gentlemen personally, than the rubs they received all around at the Burlingame Banquet. They were run through the severest gauntlet of sarcasm and ridicule there, which it was over my satisfaction to witness. If the treatment they thus experienced had been at the hands of such individuals as controlled the organization of the festival, they would not have winced sensibly, but the effect of a concentration on them of the batteries of such acknowledged and respected gentlemen as R. H. DANA, JR., Judge JOEL PARKER, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, was manifested in an article which appeared in the *Courier* on Thursday last, in which, among other epithets, Judge PARKER was saluted with such adjectives as "wrong-minded, offensive, unbecoming, unenviable, gasconading, egotistical, splenetic, impotent," &c.

All such vituperation has injured only the gentlemen who are responsible for penning and indorsing it. Finding that they are really thin-skinned, notwithstanding their braggart pretensions of invulnerability, it will be many months before they will cease to be tormented.

In Mr. DANA's speech, on the occasion of which I write, a hit was made which I have seen nowhere reported, but which is too good to be lost. He said that the coalition against Mr. BURLINGAME of Whigs so straight that they bent over backwards, [illegible] compromising Democrats, and of the [illegible] of the more Natyves with Irishmen fresh with the brogue of Tipperary, [illegible] him the parallel of four cross roads in England—where they met a suicide was always buried.

POLITICAL.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY.

Mass Meeting at Faneuil Hall—Letters from Distinguished Gentlemen.

The Boston Democratic papers of yesterday are filled with reports of the Democratic Mass meeting of the previous evening at Faneuil Hall.

The following letters were received:

From John Van Buren.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

To Messrs. GREENE and others, Committee:

Gentlemen: I have delayed answering your kind note in the hope that I might be able to unite in your proposed celebration at Faneuil Hall to-morrow; but a press of engagements necessarily deferred during the canvass seems to put it out of my power.

There are abundant subjects of rejoicing as well as of improvement furnished by the late campaign. In my judgment, the Democratic Party never fought a battle against greater odds, or with more signal skill and courage. The division of our opponents was rather apparent than real. FILLMORE was the Pro-Slavery opponent of BUCHANAN in the South, and FREMONT the Anti-Slavery opponent at the North, East and West. Their friends acted in perfect concert against the Democracy, and whatever was said to defeat the one in one section of the Union was used by the friends of the other to prejudice the Democracy in the opposite section. No single adversary, with even the little homogeneousness that belongs ordinarily to the anti-Democratic Party, could have been so formidable as the two we had, each professing the extreme faith, and ministering to the bitterest prejudices, of the locality where it arrayed against the Democracy substantially the undivided strength of opposition to them in all its varied colors and stripes. The national character of the Democratic creed, and the vigor of its organization, where never more conspicuously manifested than in the overthrow of these dangerous and powerful opposing forces. But it is meet that we should remember that the victory is not all our own. The obvious danger to our institutions from the success of our adversaries, together with the disorganization of the Whig Party, brought into our ranks some of the most eloquent, able and patriotic men that participated in the contest. They were life-long opponents, who, in the crisis of the struggle, brought to the side of the Constitution and the Union that welcome aid which inclined victory to our standard. We lost many true men whom we could ill spare—but their places were more than supplied. SCOTT, the great soldier of our day, victorious over all the enemies of the country, and only defeated when arrayed against its friends, gave the weight of his great name to the Democratic cause. McLEAN, the upright citizen and accomplished judge, sought for as the standard-bearer of our opponents, was not found in their ranks on the day of battle. CHOATE, the eloquent advocate, a Whig always, a Whig perhaps now, could find but one party that "followed the flag and kept step to the music of the Union." The Democratic muster-roll, in 1856, for the first time, has inscribed on it together the great names of JACKSON, CLAY, and WEBSTER, and its cause upheld by the united efforts of the possessors of those Meccas of American devotion, the Hermitage, Ashland and Marshfield!

Those and a thousand other glorious recollections of the battle and the victory, will, I am sure, not be forgotten at your jubilee to-morrow.

With great regard, yours, truly,
J. VAN BUREN.

From Rufus Choate.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

To Messrs. GREENE and others, Committee:

Gentlemen: I thank you for your invitation to the meeting in Faneuil Hall. It will not be in my power to accept it; but few of those who shall can feel a deeper emotion of gratitude than I do in view of the great danger which our country has so narrowly escaped; or a more earnest desire, or a more confident trust that the new Administration may in all things, in prudence, in magnanimity, in exact justice to the rights and the sentiments of all the sections, in the anxious culture of honorable peace, in the pursuit of a safe and guiltless glory, may seek to embody and accomplish, not the triumphs of a party, but the will and welfare of the whole people.

I am, with great regard,
Your obedient servant,
RUFUS CHOATE.

From Hon. Lewis Cass.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856.

To Messrs. GREENE and others, Committee:

Gentlemen: My public duties here deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your invitation to be present at the proposed celebration of the recent Democratic triumph in the election of JAMES BUCHANAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, respectively.

But, though absent, I shall rejoice with you in your rejoicing. A great victory has been achieved, the victory of the Union and the Constitution over the dangers which assailed them. The country has passed unharmed through a perilous crisis, and well may we interchange congratulations, through all this broad land, upon the firmness and patriotism of the Democratic Party, and upon the success which has crowned their labors. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

From Col. Benton.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 1, 1856.

To Messrs. GREENE AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen—Your kind invitation to attend the banquet and jubilee in Faneuil Hall to celebrate the national triumph in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN to the Presidency, was received after I had disposed of every day that I can remain in New-England, and so disposed of every day that no one engagement could be postponed without the derangement of others. I am, therefore, compelled to forego the pleasure I should feel in being with you on that occasion, and beg you to accept this, my apology, and also to consider as an expression of my feelings, appropriate to the occasion, the sentiment which will be found in the margin. Very respectfully gentlemen,
Your obliged fellow citizen,
T. H. BENTON.

Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, and his Administration—May they receive the support of every friend of the Union.

From T. F. Meagher.

TREMONT HOUSE, BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR: To the last moment I deferred a reply to the invitation which, as Chairman of the Committee of Invitation, you did me the honor to communicate. Up to the last moment I had indulged in the hope that circumstances would permit me to be present at the banquet which, to-morrow evening, in Faneuil Hall, is to commemorate the victory of the American Democracy in sustainment of the American Union.

Yet circumstances which I find it impossible to obviate compel me to be absent, and I am forced, in a few hurried words, to assure you that, in your just and glorious exultation, I heartily participate, and that, as one of the *foreign population*, I am, heart and soul, with the strict interpreters of the Constitution—with them in conflict, adversity and triumph.

A Revolutionist under a Monarchy, I am a Conservative under a Republic. This sentiment I boldly utter in behalf of thousands of Irish immigrants, invested with and aspiring to sovereignty of American citizenship. Such a sentiment, I well know, will wake the ancient memories and echoes of the Hall where the most memorable words of the foremost man of Massachusetts interpret, in letters of gold, the noblest scene of his majestic public life. I am
Your obedient servant and faithful friend,
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

To the Chairman of the Committee of Invitations, Faneuil Hall.

New-York Electoral College.

JUDGE CADY'S ADDRESS.

Judge CADY addressed the Electoral College of this State on Wednesday, in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We were sent here by the Republican Party of our State; we were sent here by our constituents to vote for JOHN C. FREMONT for President, and WILLIAM L. DAYTON for Vice-President. We were sent here under the expectation, by our constituents, that these gentlemen would be elected to the offices for which they were nominated. But, in that expectation, they have been disappointed. Notwithstanding that disappointment, the Republican Party has given such a vote that it is to be hoped that it will have a due influence upon the succeeding Administration. We cannot expect that it will have any effect upon the present Administration; but we may hope that Mr. BUCHANAN will give the expression his careful consideration; that, after almost the entire Free States have given their voice in favor of the principle which called into existence the Republican party, he will take warning, when acting upon that principle.

At an early day, when the question of admitting Missouri as a Slave State was under discussion, the Northern States opposed the proposition. But after a long struggle, a conditional admission was agreed upon. The condition was proposed by the South, supported by the South, and adopted by the South. This condition was that our territory, north of thirty-six and a half degrees should ever be Free. Under this solemn compact, Missouri was admitted and made a Slave State. Under this compact, the number of Slave States south of the line was increased, and the South enjoyed the full benefit of the agreement. But, recently they demanded a further surrender and violated the compact, solemnly entered into by them. And the only apology I have yet seen for this violation of the compact, is what is called "Squatter Sovereignty"—and that means just nothing at all. Why, the very men who originated this term of Squatter Sovereignty showed what respect they had for their principle by not only taking sole possession of the government, but also of the ballot-boxes.

The people of Missouri went into the Territory of Kansas and voted, electing their own citizens to the offices. And the next thing they did was to gag the Free-State men, and would not allow them to vote unless they would agree to support the Fugitive Slave law, and, also, not meddle with the right of property in slaves. They also passed odious and tyrannical laws, imposing a punishment of two years' imprisonment on those who would not subscribe to these laws, or who disregarded them in any respect.

And it was not enough that they should pass these odious laws, but the national Administration took the position that these laws must be obeyed, and gave directions to the military forces of the command to assist in enforcing them. It was this state of things which originated the Republican Party. [Applause.]

Now, have we any hope that by our action we may secure to Kansas a free government? I have hope for that security; and I hope every member of Congress, from every Free State, will never consent to admit Kansas unless free. As to settling Kansas, the North can send ten to the South's one. It is not easy for a Southern gentleman to break up and move there with his company of slaves.

I hope something will be done for Kansas the present year—at least that those odious laws will be repealed. But, must we abandon our organization? I think not. If we were contending for a Bank, or any local question, it would be another thing. But we are contending for a principle, broad in its scope and of vital importance—one which involves the fate as well as the character of our country. Every slave that is taken into Kansas weakens the stability of our country.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I would say that I hope to see you here again for the same purpose that you are now here. I hope every one of you will be here in 1860, and that then you will make JOHN C. FREMONT President of the United States. [Applause.]

The minutes of the meeting were then read, and the College adjourned.

Fremont Stock is uppermost in Ohio.

An enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Middletown, on the 26th, at which Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL spoke. He paid a beautiful tribute to the principles of the Republican Party and to its gallant leader during the late canvass, JOHN C. FREMONT. He expressed his convictions that the triumph of those principles in the future was as certain as the future itself. He regarded it only a question of time. His picture of the condition of the triumphant party—the fierce war for the "spoils" likely to occur between the "outs" and the "ins," was anything but comfortable to a Buchananite. His remarks were received with such enthusiastic cheering as to make it seem like a party celebrating some great victory. No one present appeared to act as though he belonged to a defeated party.

☞ The State Council of Know-Nothings in Rhode Island, held a meeting in Providence on Tuesday. The attendance was large, considering that no assistance was desired from the General Assembly—and that the party has just fallen into sleep. CHARLES C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport, was chosen President. The election of Mr. VAN ZANDT is considered a triumph for the Fillmore wing. The vote for President stood as follows: For Mr. VAN ZANDT, 23; for CHARLES H. PARKHURST, 10; for ISAAC SAUNDERS, 10. The two last named gentlemen are Fremonters.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRESS.

Archbishop Hughes on the Roman Catholic Press of the United States.

Archbishop HUGHES, in an article published in the *Metropolitan* for December, and since reprinted in pamphlet form, has given his views upon the general character, management and influence of the Roman Catholic Press of this country. There are more of such periodicals, he says, in this country than there are among the English-speaking Catholics of the whole world besides. The rivalry created by such a rapid growth has naturally led to differences among themselves which have prevented the full benefit to the Catholic religion which might have been expected. The Archbishop says he remembers when the only Roman Catholic journal in the United States was the *Shamrock*, published in New-York,—which was mainly *Irish* and *only incidentally Catholic*. It was succeeded by the *Truth-Teller*. The first really Catholic paper was the *Catholic Miscellany*, of Charleston, founded by Bishop ENGLAND, which has sustained itself amidst great trials with dignity and erudition. Of the numerous Catholic journals that have since sprung up each "has its strong phase of merit and its sinister aspects of possible injury to the cause which it professes to advocate."

The Archbishop says it has for some time past been observable that this so-called Catholic press has exhibited, especially in the North, divergencies well calculated to excite attention, if not alarm. On the one side it has been assumed that the success of religion in this country depends on the continuous influx of emigrants, especially those of Irish origin, and that religion vanishes in proportion as the Celtic feeling dies out in this country—that the national character of the American people, and more particularly as it affects the "first and second generation of emigrants," is hostile to the Catholic religion—that the best method of perpetuating the faith in this country, so far as the Celtic race is concerned, is to keep up and perpetuate a species of *Irishism* in connection with the faith.

On the other hand, it has been assumed with equal confidence, but not on any better foundation, that our holy faith will labor under great disadvantages, and can hardly be expected to make much impression on our countrymen, until it can be presented under more favorable auspices than those which surround foreigners. In short, that, if it were rightly understood, its principles are in close harmony with those of our Constitution and laws—that it requires only a skillful architect to dovetail the one into the other, and to show how the Catholic religion and the American Constitution would really fit each other as a key fits a lock—that without any *change* in *regard to faith* or morals, the doctrines of the Catholic Church may be, so to speak, Americanized—that is, represented in such a manner as to attract the attention and win the admiration of the American people. In the opinion of the Archbishop, the prevalence of either of these two systems would be disastrous to the cause of the Church. While the Church is not a foreigner anywhere, he thinks that there has never been a country, which in its civil and social relations has exhibited so fair an opportunity for developing the practical harmonies of Catholic faith as the United States. In regard to the selection of Bishops, the first Bishop of Baltimore was an American. His coadjutor, who survived him but a short time, was also an American. The next Bishop of that see was a Frenchman. His successor was an Englishman, and was succeeded by an American again, who in turn has been succeeded by an Irishman. The first bishop who lived to preside in the see of New-York, was an Irishman. His successor was a Frenchman, and his successor is again an Irishman. The first bishop of Richmond was an Irishman; his successor is an American. The first bishop of Cincinnati was an American, the second is an Irishman. The first bishop of St. Louis was a Frenchman, the second an Italian, the third an Irishman. The first bishop of Natchez was an American, the second a Belgian. The first bishop of Charleston was an Irishman, the second an American. The first bishop of Louisville (formerly Bardstown) was a Frenchman, the second an American. The first bishop of Boston was a Frenchman—second and third, Americans.

The papers which have been supposed to give offence to the Protestant community by their arrogant and sometimes insolent tone and invective, the Archbishop says, though advocating Irishism, were never recognized by the legitimate authorities of the church as Catholic papers. The *American Celt*, in an article, Sept. 27, 1856, said that "Ireland had the discredit of swarming the great cities with a horde of hardy, vulgar ruffians, unmatched in any former state of society," and that "most of these wretches are young men born here, or in the English manufacturing towns, of Irish parents." Commenting upon this, the Archbishop says:

The author of the above remarks, which are at the same time insolent and untrue, seems disposed to whine over moral results which he himself had contributed in no small degree to bring about. If he had chosen, he might have selected many names, of the first and second generation, against whom there is no reproach, but who, on the contrary, do honor both to religion and to the country which gave them birth. But the editor in question is a theorist; and he is in the habit of subordinating the facts of a case to the fancies of his mind. In statistics he will never boggle at a mistake of two or three millions in estimating the Celtic race on this Continent. So, also, it suits his absurd idea to exaggerate—if, indeed, that were possible—the miseries of the Irish emigrants, as they may be found in the cellars and garrets of New-York. Now, the truth is best on all questions of this kind. That many of these emigrants have to undergo a certain amount of hardship and trial after their arrival in this country is unquestionable. But this is incident to their transition from one country to another. And it is but truth to say that their abode in the cellars and garrets of New-York is not more deplorable nor more squalid than the Irish hovels from which many of them had been "exterminated." It is humiliating that an editor, professing to be a Catholic, should select infamous names, connected with infamous and brutal transactions, and fling them in the face of Ireland, and of the Catholic clergy in English and American cities, as proofs that the second generation of Irish Catholics is lost. The editor says that some one will have a terrible account to render. This account will not fall exclusively on any one individual. But the editor himself might reflect as to whether, in his publications of former times, he may not have contributed to the result he deplores and exaggerates. Has he any recollection of having warned the Catholics of both the first and second generations, against contributing one farthing towards the relief of Our Holy Father Pope PIUS IX., lest, forsooth, our Protestant fellow-citizens might suspect Catholics of loving God and their Church more than he and KOSSUTH, and other pseudo-patriots, professed to love what they called liberty? But this is only one instance of the manner in which journalists, supported exclusively by Catholics, tamper with their principles, alienating them from the strict and simple observance of their religion, under the plea of making them freemen.

We have other nominally Catholic papers published in New-York, one being what is called the Archbishop's organ. Of course, it is to be assumed that the Archbishop's organ can never be out of harmony with all that is advantageous to Catholicity. And yet it has not been faultless. One thing, however, we must say, that during a period of several years when the propaganda of Revolution and Red Republicanism was prevalent all over Europe, and extensively sympathised with by many of the people of this country, the *Freeman's Journal* never deviated from the principles of justice, and truth, and order, and social liberality; and that, in fact, events have justified its course and its foresight. [illegible]. If you should meet an "Irish American" and [illegible] by the way, you would be exceedingly puzzled to distinguish between them.

There is a difference, however. *Irish American* is a man determined to battle his way through life in this country, and to perpetuate his race, with its instincts and habits, through all future times. The *Irish American*, on the contrary, thinks that plausibility is the best policy which emigrants can adopt in this land. He and his partner, though of different creeds, are still of the same [illegible] from time to time, for the edification of his readers, that they never quarrel on the subject of religion—and the moral of his editorial would be, "Go thou and do likewise." He does not say that there is a sufficient amount of religion between him and his partner to quarrel about. But whenever some nasty hand writes a scurrilous article, lampooning the Catholics in all the relations of life, our *Irish American* is sure to claim a little space in the columns of the paper that has published the insults, and then there is nothing more adroit than the manner of his approach. An idea of his communications may be formed from the following imaginary imitation:

SIR: I read your article against the Catholics. I regret deeply that you haven't a better opinion of us. Ask me, with profound respect, I would humbly beg leave to say that I am a Catholic, though my partner is a Protestant; that I do not believe what you have said about our religion, and that I really am sorry that you have not a more kind and charitable opinion of us. (Signed.)

EDITOR OF THE IRISH AMERICAN.

A letter like that would be a sweet morsel for the calumniator of the Catholics, through the columns of his vile newspaper which had offered the insult, [illegible] advertisement. The response will be as the [illegible] the *Irish American* is a very sensible man, [illegible] disabused of the errors of the religion [illegible] emancipated from the [illegible] of his creed and the control of his clergy. In short, that if all Catholics were like the Irish American, the people of this country could get along with them.

The heading of our article implied that we should offer suggestions as well as reflections in regard to what is called the Catholic Press. This we shall do with great diffidence; but so far as depends on us, with a determination that they shall not be disregarded, at least in reference to the spiritual interest of our own Diocese, and of the people committed to our care.

1. We advise that Catholic periodicals abstain from everything having even a tendency to infringe on the regular ecclesiastical authority, by which God has been pleased to appoint that his Church should be governed. That they shall not presume to draw [illegible] comparisons, and publish them, between the clergy of one section of the country and those of another; that they shall not arrogate to themselves the condition of umpires or umpires, to decide where is merit and where is demerit; that they shall not single out a clergyman for premature panegyric, simply because he is a patron of this or that journal, whilst they pass over in silence other clergymen, oftentimes of more than equal worth. In short, that they be careful in regard to every topic of this kind.

2. We respectfully suggest that if they are religious papers, Catholic doctrine and the politics of the country be not blended together in the same columns; for too many of them have exhibited great industry in scattering the seeds of Catholic doctrine in the springtide, and, unfortunately for the honor of the creed which they profess to serve, have been seen with equal industry among the reapers, not of religion, but of politics, in the time of harvest. Of course, individually, editors as well as clergymen have a full right to cherish and express and exercise their political opinions in regard to all public questions. But a political paper ought to cling to its profession; and we say the same of a religious paper, especially a Catholic journal. If it be a Catholic journal, political partizanship should be scrupulously excluded from its columns. It is only when these papers exhibit a disposition to assume an amphibious life—now Catholic, and now political—that they become dangerous in the estimation of the American people, who cannot, it appears, get over the notion that because they are partly Catholic, their politics are suggested or dictated by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Church.

3. We would say that the Church has no politics; that an editor in his department, even whilst professing to promote the interests of religion, should remember the immense responsibility attached to his position. It is much greater than that of the merchant who deals in material things.

And, finally, that the Catholics of New-York, and of the United States, are bound by every sacred obligation, which they mutually owe to each other, to their families, to their pastors, to the whole Church of God, to frown promptly and indignantly upon any newspaper that attempts, whether intentionally or not, to sow discord among them. This I know to be their own feeling in the diocese of New-York. The priests of a congregation will be of one nation, whilst [illegible] may be composed of several. Can they afford to be divided from each other, or to have the apple of discord thrown among them? A great number of Catholic families are composed of mixed origin, so far as natural birth is concerned. The husband was born in one country, the wife in another, and the children perhaps in another still. Can editors, professing to conduct Catholic papers, be permitted to infuse [illegible] and discord into such peaceful and affectionate domestic circles, so as to excite prejudice in the minds of the children against their parents, or in the minds of the parents against their children? In brief, are the union, happiness, charity, family ties of a united Catholic people to be disturbed, or even trifled with, at the discretion, or rather indiscretion, either of this editor or of that other? We trust not. The Catholic people have it in their own hands to keep their editors in the straight way—at least so far as the interests of religion and the peace of the Catholic community are concerned. And the time may not be far distant when it will be their duty to exercise this power, by withdrawing their support from any paper, the moment it shall have given circulation to doctrines calculated to impair the Christian charity and mutual support, without distinction or comparison, by which the faithful of his diocese have been so long and so happily held together.

It has not escaped the observation of reflecting men, that, during a recent period of very considerable political excitement, the Catholics, as a body, have borne themselves with great moderation and dignity. They are increasing in numbers, increasing in wealth, increasing in intelligence, and we are not to believe and hope that they are increasing also in piety and attachment to their religion? They take but an abstemious part in the great questions which have threatened the disruption of the country. They have entire confidence that the general wisdom and patriotism of the American people will be quite sufficient to preserve the Constitution and union of the United States, and to maintain those principles of civil and religious equality, for which their noble, [illegible] made such ample, (and, in *their intentions*) [illegible] provision.

Under such happy civil, social and political circumstances, is it to be imagined that Catholics themselves shall disturb the divine unity, whether as to faith or charity, which ought to distinguish the Church of Christ? God forbid!

† JOHN,
Archbishop of New-York.

List of Patents

Issued from United States Patent Office, for week ending Dec. 2, and bearing that date.

Frederic Allen, of Worcester, Mass.—For improvements in mop-heads.

Moses S. Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improvement in feeding paper to printing-presses.

Edwin Bennett, of Baltimore, Md.—For improvement in earthen vessels for hermetically-sealing purposes.

John P. Derby, of Boston, Mass.—For wristband-fastener.

William Filmer & Edward Beckhout, of New-York, N. Y.—For mode of packing [illegible].

Robert Griffiths, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in nut machines.

John F. Hayes, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in ovens.

Jonathan P. Grosvenor, of Lowell, Mass.—For improved method of clamping cutters in cutter-heads for planing machines.

Stephen R. Hunter, of Cortlandt, N. Y.—For improved raking apparatus for harvesters.

Martin Gore & John P. Gore, of St. Louis, Mo.—For improved rock-drilling machine.

James H. Morley, of St. Louis, Mo. For improvement in railroad chairs.

Henry Newmeyer, of [illegible], Pa. For improvement in pantographs.

Horace W. Peaslee, of Malden Bridge, N. H. For improvement in drying cylinders for fibrous manufacture.

F. Y. Robbins, of Cincinnati, Ohio. For improvement in the baby-walker and jumper.

Harley Stone, of Uxbridge, Mass., and Mason D. Cole, of Blackstone, Mass. For improvement in expanding tap.

Stephen Scotten, of Richmond, Ind. For [illegible] saw.

William H. Saunders, of Hastings, N. Y. For improved axle box.

Henry M. Walker, of Watertown, Conn. For improvement in the Siphon & Glass.

Albin Warth, of New-York, N. Y. For improvement in converting rotary into reciprocating motion.

Jesse Whitehead, of Manchester, Va. For improvement in self-acting rakes for harvesting machines.

Job White, of Belfast, Me. For improved method of applying steam to and of cutting wood from wood.

Orin O. Witherell, of New-York, N. Y.—For improvement in wrenches.

Theodore T. Woodruff, of Alton, Ill.—For improvement in railroad car seats and couches.

Thomas Floyd, of Chambersburg, Pa., assignor to Thomas Floyd and Geo. H. Merklin, of the same place.—For improvement in vault covers.

Vespasian O. Balcom, of Bedford, Mass., and Chas. H. Hill, of Bellerica, Mass.—For improvement in engines for grinding paper stock.

Edwin Jones, of Greenfield, Mass.—For improvement in the Bramah planing wheel.

Andrew L. Fuller, of Clinton, Mass.—For improvement in covering thread with wool.

David W. Smith, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in steering apparatus for ships.

Jas. Smith, Jr., of Norton, Mass.—For improvement in casting metallic tubes.

Nathan Ames, of Saugus, Mass., assignor to the Boston Hand Stamp Company, of Boston, Mass.—For hand stamp.

Design—George Bruce, of New-York, N. Y.—For design for printing type.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

There are certain painful facts in the history of the poor... [illegible] ...one and such a person is certainly under the judgment of Providence, and yet when you examine, you see the troubles are the legitimate fruits of ignorance and debasement.

Near our Fortieth-street Industrial School, an Irish laborer has lived, named F——. When I first knew him, he was confined to his room with lumbago, and his clean, neat, industrious wife supported him and [illegible]. It was only a back basement room, dark and damp, but one could never visit that [illegible]... The children [illegible] on the Industrial School. The man finally recovered of his illness and went to work faithfully again.

I did not see the family for three or four months. When I came back I found that the man had fallen ill again, and had sent out his little girl for a Seidlitz powder to a drug-store in Third-avenue. The shop-boy sent back a poison instead of the medicine, and the poor man was laid up, almost at the point of death, for some weeks. After he was well, he went out to work upon a building and the gable end fell upon him, and crushed his head severely. When he recovered from this, he was upon another building, and the platform gave way and he fell, breaking three of his ribs. He has lately been well enough, from this, to work, but now has the rheumatism again! Still the wife keeps up her spirits, preserves a neat home and is ready for any kind of honest labor. A more honest, faithful woman there is not, for housework.

MISFORTUNES.

Another woman in the same quarter suffered greatly from poverty last Winter. She had one half-idiotic boy, a babe, and an honest, sober, but a forever unlucky husband. He could not find work. He lost his wages if he did. If he bought flour by a barrel, after great borrowing, it was sure to fall in price, or somebody would steal it. His stove always smoked. He had a chance to go in the country, and after selling all his chattels at a sacrifice, was just five minutes too late. He was a Protestant Irishman, and his neighbors Catholics; baby cried and tormented him. This Summer the poor creature has ended his unlucky hits by being blown up in a quarry near Forty-second-street, and the wife is left a widow, half-crazed and half-starved.

Two of the children attending that school have been scalded to death by accidents at home, and another frozen and killed by exposure—a poor lame little thing, who is happier out of it all. With one of those [illegible] the sorrow, and that worst relic of Ireland, the drunken habit, drove the father, before a very industrious, active quarryman, to hard drinking. This, from mere desperation, set the mother at it. They [illegible], the children are dispersed, the husband lay trembling with the delirium on the floor of a shanty, saying "I know it, Sir! It's the damned rum that's ruined me! But I must have it! I must! by —, John, where's the rum?"

John, a boy of 14, cries as he gives it to him. The mother is wandering about houseless, with a babe of two or three months.

THE SEAMSTRESS.

One of the cases of most respectable and honest poverty that we have met with, is that of a seamstress in Thirty-Third-street.

Her husband was a very worthy mechanic of some property, who was killed suddenly on a New-Year's side, by the horse running away and throwing him from the sleigh. The little property he left, was either squandered by lawyers or plundered, and she soon had nothing but her needle to depend on—with four small children to support. It has been a bitter hard lot; she has got poor work from the slop-shops and sometimes shirt-sewing or plain dress-making from ladies who knew her circumstances. She and her eldest girl have labored early and late. Her rent has been only $2 50 a month, but even that has been difficult to meet. Still she has done it; the room is always clean, the children are neatly dressed and come every day to school, even though the poor mother could not afford them a breakfast. They are faithful attendants at the Methodist Church and Sunday School in Thirty-Seventh-street. Through all her poverty and bitter want, the old Bible is still her companion, brightening the bare room and cheering lonely and despairing hours.

Any kind friends who could give them regular plain sewing, would be doing a charity to one of the few, thoroughly deserving it—and would find the work well done.

There are many who beg on the street, many public recipients of charity, who had far better be without the gifts they continually receive; but such quiet unknown Christian poor, too proud to beg and willing for any work, it should be a pleasure to help. C. L. B.

The Deaf Mutes Migrating.

The lines fall to the Deaf Mute in pleasant places. An ordinary house is not deemed sufficiently inviting for him, nor contact with busy people agreeable to him. So the people who have him in charge have removed into charming quarters, and do their best to make him happy. Forsaking finally the old, rusty, tumble-down, shackling, uncomfortable, inconvenient and altogether unprepossessing premises formerly known as the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Fiftieth-street, that establishment yesterday located itself—bag and baggage—in the precincts of its new estate at Fanwood. Ten miles up town—close upon the Hudson—rich in trees and shrubbery and gardens—retired from everybody, and still near enough to the City—Fanwood is a great place. Cool in Summer, delightful in fruit-time, and very cold outdoors in Winter, the new place has its advantages and its disadvantages. It is a tolerably unpleasant undertaking, at this present moment, to make headway over the stupendous boulders which Columbia College hews out in the carriage-paths preparatory to a succession of the Mutes in their forsaken quarters, nor is it agreeable to be in occupancy of a house, when the plaster was laid on freshly only a few weeks ago, and where the lumber is piled in the yards and blocks up the walks. But all this is nothing in comparison with the comforts the Mutes will have when their house is set in order. The new edifice, with its imposing front of yellow brick, trimmed with warm granite, looks out on the river, and is as comfortable inside as presentable outwardly. If they who inhabit it to-day are not jolly, it is their own fault. There is no such building for such a purpose in the Union as this new Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at One Hundred and Seventieth-street. To say that no expense has been spared in its construction, will perhaps be looked upon in the light of an excellent joke, as the Legislature of this State can testify; but then it is to be taken into consideration that a big house costs a great deal of money, and that board and lodging are costly to any family of five, much more to five hundred. There are three hundred pupils to be accommodated, and a host of teachers and assistants, servants, &c., and it needs great space and economy to keep "things working."

It is no small job to pull up stakes when such a concern is to be moved. Sundry immense omnibuses were chartered to convey the children to their new home. The young ones thought it prime fun. There was great merriment all day, and no untoward events troubled any body. The boisterous wind, [illegible] piercingly cold all day, was the only unpleasant thing to encounter. Dr. Peet, the President, was master of ceremonies, of course, and went about his heavy task of superintendence with accustomed placidity. In a day or two more the institution will be firmly settled upon its new basis of operations, ready for a Winter's siege. The ancient habitation has been occupied since 1829. It will be presently demolished to make way for the new buildings of Columbia College. Next week, and for an indefinite period thereafter, the deaf mutes will be pleased to have their friends drop in upon them, either by the Hudson River Road at Manhattanville, or by Bloomingdale stages at the door. They are a very agreeable sort of folk, and it pays to look in at them when they are right busy and necessarily very happy.

The Gale Last Night.

The chimney of the dwelling-house No. 317 Delancey-street, was blown down at 1 o'clock this morning by the gale last night. About two-thirds of the gas lamps in the district, bounded by Horatio and Fourteenth-streets and Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, were blown out, the glasses being smashed.

There is an Ordinance forbidding the exposure for sale of [illegible] quails, partridges, woodcock, &c., during certain of the Winter months, but in spite of the Ordinance, trout, quails, partridges, &c., abound in our markets. Indeed it is thought that a City Ordinance forbidding game gives to a propensity that it would otherwise lack.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Board met yesterday at the usual hour, Pelatiah Perit, Esq., the President, in the Chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

J. N. Stevens, Esq., was elected Secretary pro tem., in the absence of Mr. E. C. Benedict.

The following communication was received from the Harbor Commissioners:

Office Harbor Commissioners, No. 30 Broadway, Monday, Nov. 24, 1856.

Sir: The Harbor Commissioners, charged with the duty of submitting to the Legislature for adoption suitable regulations for the preservation of the navigation of the harbor, respectfully request that a Committee from the Chamber of Commerce be appointed, with whom the Commissioners may confer in respect to such regulations. Very respectfully,

GEO. W. PATTERSON, Chairman.

P. Perit, Esq., &c.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

This matter was referred to a Committee already appointed, of which J. De Peyster Ogden, Esq., is Chairman.

A communication approving the objects of the Dudley Observatory from the Board of Underwriters, was read, commented favorably on by Prof. Bache, and resolutions embodying the sentiments of approval unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were constituted a Committee to coöperate with citizens of Albany in furthering the objects of the Observatory: P. Perit, R. B. Minturn, A. A. Lord, John D. Jones, J. C. Green, T. Tileston, G. W. Blunt, C. H. Marshall, E. E. Morgan, A. R. Neilson, Capt. French.

RATES OF COMMISSION, ETC.

Royal Phelps, Esq., submitted a report from a Committee appointed to revise a table of rates of commission. It was read, ordered to be printed, and laid on the table for action at the next quarterly meeting in January.

The report is full and embraces every possible variety of business.

USURY LAW.

Caleb Barstow, Esq., presented to the Chamber a memorial to be sent to each member of the Legislature, to which was appended a resolution. Mr. Barstow observed that the document had been already printed in one of the daily papers, certainly without his knowledge or consent. He moved the adoption of his memorial and resolution, which he recited at length.

In reply to a question Mr. Barstow stated that his object was the entire repeal of the usury laws: he could not expect to succeed entirely; he sought now to accomplish merely a modification of the penalties. He did not wish to compromise the feeling of the Chamber by asking for more than could be secured, and stated that nothing affecting banks, bonds and mortgages was contemplated.

The President thought that the language of the second paragraph was very strong.

Mr. Barstow said he was prepared to show before a Committee, that there was no place upon earth where such dirty, gouging, shaving, discreditable tricks had been practiced as here; he would not say any thing indignified, of course; but repeated that he could hardly use language sufficiently strong.

The President said the difficulty in his mind was this—he did not think the usury laws had much to do with the frauds that had recently come to light.

M. H. Grinnell, Esq., objected to the general character and tone of the circular; it was not such as ought to emanate from the Chamber of Commerce.

Another member was of the same opinion, and asked Mr. Barstow to withdraw it.

Mr. Barstow said he had no objection to see it referred back; he avowed his object was to *kill usury*.

Mr. Phelps thought that if the averments of the document were true, it was a little matter to couch the thing in language that might please the Legislature.

The President repeated that he was far from being convinced that Huntington's forgeries and the usury laws had any connection with each other.

Mr. Barstow pleaded for reference back to a committee. He had no objection, and would rather get into a "regular snarl"—the more the subject was discussed the better.

After further discussion the matter was so referred. It was resolved that the Chamber meet next week (on Thursday) to receive a special report.

Mr. Barstow then moved to reconsider, and submitted a modified and abbreviated version of his memorial. The circular as amended was adopted, with the following resolutions prefixed:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce regards with undiminished interest the importance of resuming and continuing with all possible earnestness our efforts for a radical reform of the usury laws of this State.

Resolved, That the Usury Laws Committee be instructed to send to each member of the Legislature a copy of the circular-letter which the Committee have prepared upon the subject of usury law reform.

The annexed is a copy of the circular:

Chamber of Commerce, New-York, Nov., 1856.

Sir: The Special Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, upon the contemplated reform in our Usury Laws, respectfully invite your attention to the accompanying papers, advocating some important changes in those laws.

The pamphlets and communications that have from time to time emanated from the Chamber of Commerce, during the past three or four years, will, it is thought, show that the arguments and allegations put forth in favor of the stringent policy, have been carefully and candidly examined and answered, and the result justifies the Committee in the hope that our Legislature may grant some essential relief. During the Autumn of 1855, the Committee took measures for corresponding with every town in the State, and had the satisfaction of learning that the efforts for reform were regarded with favor by all the principal inland trading as well as agricultural localities.

The Committee received many answers most emphatically favoring a full repeal, or essential modification of those laws, whilst not one word came in their justification.

The Committee derive great encouragement from the growing favor with which their efforts for some liberalizing reform are regarded by the whole business community; and they cannot but entertain a confident hope and belief that you will find it consistent and agreeable to give the change we are seeking your approval and support when the subject comes up for consideration at the approaching session of the Legislature.

CALEB BARSTOW, WALTER S. GRIFFITH,
ROYAL PHELPS, ARTHUR LEARY,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Committee.

The clauses struck out are interesting, and were worded as follows:

[Under the influence of our Usury Laws, as they have stood since 1837, the most cold and heartless Shylocks have germinated and thriven. Their unnatural and rapid gains have awakened the cupidity of the frail and foolish, leading them on, step by step, into the frauds and the forgeries that have recently come to light in Wall-street. Were our present Usury Laws abolished, or essentially relaxed, the rise and fall in our rates of interest would be so gradual that there would be no temptation for desperate shavers to mend their fortunes by devious and complicated movements of money.

In the present state of things, these reckless adventurers are ambitious to imitate their more fortunate neighbors, in raising money from capitalists on the pledge of bills receivable, and in the absence of the "genuine article" they exercise their artistic skill in forging some popular signature, wherewith to borrow.

When we view such cases as have recently occurred in this community, and when, furthermore, it is shown that we can fully authenticate the charges contained in the paper marked "*Practices under the Law of* 1837," the imperative need of an immediate change cannot be overlooked.

Upon no spot on the face of the globe can be found such remorseless extortion for the use of money, as we daily hear of in some of the more sombre and obscure corners, not exclusively confined to "*Wall-street*," and all this, the friends of stringency are vainly hoping to check by a law that no honorable man would ever dream of resorting to.]

DIAMOND REEF.

Mr. G. W. Blunt stated that the recent losses on Diamond Reef had been discussed at the last meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, when a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from the Chamber of Commerce upon that subject. Mr. Blunt stated he had prepared a diagram, showing that in two instances vessels had been caused to strike on the reef, in consequence of being forced out of the channel by fleets of barges in tow of steamers, occupying more than the entire width of the channel between Diamond and Coenties reef, through which vessels of 16 feet draught must pass. He also describes the attempts which had been to blow up the reef, which had left it in a worse condition than before, making the face reef where it had once been smooth and solid now jagged and uneven, ripping up the bottom of every ship that came in contact with it. The first vessel known to have struck on the reef was the U. S. vessel which took the Commissioners to France in 1796. Since then a large number have struck, as the vessels built since that time have generally been of larger draught. The following among many have struck: the ship *London*, the *Isaac Wright*, the *J. S. Harris*, the *Roscius*, the *Great Western*, the *Diamond*, *Washington*, *Constitution*, *Rajahpoore*, *Arabia*, *Tornado*, *Enterprise*, *Isaac Webb* and *Troy*. Mr. Blunt moved the reference of the subject to the Harbor Committee.

Mr. Dennis, Vice-President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, stated that the loss by the recent driving of three vessels—the *Isaac Wright*, *Enterprise* and *Troy*—upon the reef was very serious. The total value of the three vessels and cargoes amounted to $421,197. The estimated cost of repairs on them and loss on cargo will not fall short of $51,000, or more than three times the estimated cost of removing the reef. He hoped the Committee would bear these facts in mind.

After some further discussion, the matter was referred to a committee. The Chamber then adjourned.

The Late Broad-street Burglary—The Burglars Fully Committed.

Joseph Perry, James Pender, Richard Greenwood, John Van Patten and Richard Harris, alias Moore, the parties arrested some days since for burglary in Broad-street, were brought yesterday afternoon before Justice Osborne, at the Tombs, for a final hearing. No evidence was offered, and the prisoners merely underwent the customary formal examination in cases of felony.

Perry stated that he was 28 years of age; that he was a native of Maine, and was by occupation a laborer.

Pender stated that he was also a native of Maine, aged 40, and that he was a wool-sorter by trade.

Greenwood said he was an Englishman; that he was 30 years old, and worked at stone-cutting, when he worked at all.

Van Patten was born in Schenectady, is 23 years of age, and was a boatmaker by profession.

Harris, alias Moore, said he was born in Pennsylvania, was 28 years old, and never followed any regular occupation.

They each stated that they "had nothing to say" touching their guilt or innocence of the crime charged against them.

Upon the conclusion of the examination the prisoners were removed to their cells in the Tombs. They all passed through the examination with the utmost indifference, and with smiling countenances and light tread marched away to their cells. It is understood that from the proceeds of the "swag" accumulated in their profession as "cracks," the prisoners are sanguine of escaping from the clutches of the law. Their trial will doubtless take place at the next term of the Court of General Sessions.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Isaac O. Barker, President, in the Chair. The first business of importance acted upon was the reception of the following preamble and resolution:

THE MAYOR AND THE SHIP JOSEPH WALKER.

Alderman Voorhis sent the following to the President:

Whereas, His Honor the Mayor did, on the 18th of July, 1855, as appears by a reference to the pages 37 and 38 of document 38 of the Board for the year 1855, testify before the Special Committee in relation to the removal of the wreck of the ship Joseph Walker as follows: "I am willing to make good any money that the City will lose by any act of mine, while Mayor, where I assume the responsibility;" and, further, the Mayor, when he does assume the one man power, will be responsible to the utmost of his limited means; and

Whereas, It is due to the public that they should be informed whether or not the City has been indemnified against losses to its treasury, on account of the removal of said wreck without the proper authority; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to communicate to this Board whether or not any measures have been taken to refund to the City Treasury the amount guaranteed on account of the removal of said ship.

Alderman Clancy wished to know why the resolution had been delayed so long. It was now nearly eight months since the interest in that matter had subsided. Why was the information sought at this time. Why, every member knew that the money had not been refunded, and therefore he moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Subsequently, as there seemed to be a desire to debate the question, he withdrew the motion.

Alderman Herrick said he had instituted a suit against the Mayor, in his own name, on that matter, and that suit was still pending. He had been in Court several times with his witnesses and counsel, but there did not appear to be any great inclination to try it. He could see no impropriety in asking the information.

Aldermen Tucker and Voorhis considered the resolution a proper one. Alderman Voorhis said he had the resolution in his drawer previous to the election, but he had not offered it, at that time, because he thought he would be charged with bringing it up for the mere purpose of injuring the Mayor.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 10 to 8.

A NEW FERRY TO BROOKLYN.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman Steers:

Whereas, The Comptroller, in his recent advertisement for the sale of the Bridge-street Ferry franchise, had no bidders outside of the Union Ferry monopoly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for the sale of a ferry franchise for the term of ten years, from the foot of Jackson-street to Hudson-avenue.

After striking out the reference to the Union Ferry monopoly, the resolution was adopted.

STREET CLEANING.

On motion of Alderman Tucker, the street-cleaning report, already thoroughly discussed, was called up; and, after a long debate, the motion to concur with the Board of Commissioners was lost, for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was then reconsidered, and the report laid on the table.

The report of the Committee in favor of awarding the contract for building Tompkins Market of iron to Theodore Hunt, and of appropriating $155,371 therefor, was concurred in.

A resolution appropriating $500 to the President of the Board of Aldermen, and a like sum to the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as Commissioners of Health, came from the Councilmen, and was concurred in unanimously.

The report of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of changing the exterior line of the City, on the East River side, was received and ordered to be printed, and made special order for Thursday next.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Blackwell's Island Doctors.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your notice of my complaint against the Resident Physician of Blackwell's Island, you state, "the charge is, (quoting the words of Gov. Tiemann) that Doctor Sanger is in the habit of transferring patients under his care, by means of certificates, that are knowingly false." My words are: "on the morning of Nov. 20 I received four separate messages in regard to transferring a woman from the Work House to the Penitentiary Hospital under false pretences, * * * and was assured by several of the staff that they had always been in the habit of making such transfers." In regard to Doctor Sanger, I state, when "I told him of the misunderstanding and repeated my unwillingness to make false transfers, *I was assured he wished no such thing*." By inserting this you will much oblige, THOS. KENNARD.

Dispensaries.

Following is the monthly report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York:

Patients treated during Nov., 1856.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2666	390	2956	2051	905	82	6961
Northern	[illegible]	288	827	434	393	72	2442
Eastern Dispensary	965	255	1220	892	328	161	2471
Demilt Dispensary	1080	337	1217	780	537	44	2340
North Western Dispensary	686	135	821	494	327	34	1481
Totals	5564	1575	7139	4534	2605	355	15375

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month November: Males, 3,070; females, 4,075.

Nativity.—2,785 patients were born in the United States, and 4,354 in foreign countries.

Partial Results.—Sent to Hospital, 217; died, 64.

The principal causes of death were small-pox, pneumonia, consumption and scarlet fever.

The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and cutaneous; systems among the most important were consumption, small-pox and scarlet fever.

The Election in the Twelfth Ward—Justice Connolly's Decision—Inspector of the Third District Committed for Fraud.

Justice Connolly yesterday rendered the following decision in the case of the Inspectors of the Third District of the Twelfth Ward, charged with making a fraudulent return of the votes polled at this District. The evidence elicited in the original examination was published in full in the Times.

The People, on Complaint of Terence McGuire and Others, vs. Cornelius W. Van Voorhis.—Connolly, J.—The complaint in this case is that Cornelius W. Van Voorhis, one of the Inspectors of Election at the poll of the Third Election District in the Twelfth Ward in this City, at the election held on the 4th day of November last, acted in an illegal and fraudulent manner in relation to the canvass of votes cast in said district at said election. The testimony, as taken before me, in support of the complaint, shows that C. W. Van Voorhis acted as Chairman of the Inspectors in said election district in said Ward; that, in that capacity, he announced aloud, in legal form, at the close and completion of the canvass of the charter box No. 7, the following, among other results of said canvass: For the office of Assessor, Adonijah Hyler, two hundred and fifteen votes; Terence McGuire, thirty-one votes. That after said public announcement, the close of the entire canvass of said district, the signing of the returns and the adjournment of the Inspectors, said Van Voorhis altered the returns of the votes cast for the office of Assessor, giving Adonijah Hyler two hundred and thirty-seven votes on the returns presented to the Ward Canvassers instead of two hundred and fifteen votes, as announced in the poll-room. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the evidence on this latter point. The fact of an alteration in the returns from the original announcement not being denied—for is it material at this stage to inquire whether the alteration complained of changed the result of the vote in the Ward for the office of Assessor. The alteration, if an illegal act, (and to my mind the statute Election Laws, page 28, S. 48, leaves no room for doubt,) is equally illegal, whether it changed the result of the election or not, and is a misdemeanor. That the alteration of the returns caused the election of Hyler by a few votes, would raise a presumption of motive and of a fraudulent intent, but whatever influence that question may have in a future stage of the case, my duty is discharged when I ascertain if there be probable cause warranting the inference that a crime has been committed. The proof is positive that the returns of the votes for Assessor in the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward was changed after the adjournment of the Inspectors to the meeting of the Ward Canvassers. It is also in evidence that the error in the returns which Van Voorhis alleges was made by a miscount of the votes marked for Hyler on the tally list, was not known to either of the other Inspectors when the announcement of the vote was made, and that the returns were signed and the Inspectors adjourned when the alleged error was discovered by Van Voorhis. There is no reliable evidence before me that the figures 237 any more correctly represent the vote which was given in the Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward to Adonijah Hyler, for the office of Assessor, than the figures 215, as first announced, or than the numbers to which Mr. Southwick swears, which differ materially from both. In these circumstances, the canvass of box No. 7 appears to have been conducted in a manner not to inspire confidence that the Inspectors strictly discharged their duty; and, indeed, the testimony of Mr. Hart and Mr. Southwick (Inspectors) shows a degree of negligence on their part which is not compatible with the responsible duties which they undertook to discharge. Mr. Southwick, if his own testimony does him justice, took little interest in the footing up of the votes and the announcement of the result. He seems to have been satisfied to leave the duty to Mr. Van Voorhis and the Clerk. He swears that he kept a tally, but he did not compare the tally kept by the Clerk with his tally; and even his tally he lost, according to his own evidence, just after he discovered an error in the footings up of the vote for Assessor had been made. His memory cannot assist him in the recollection of the votes given for any other person than Mr. Hyler, and if his memory is not defective in this case, he knowingly signed returns which were not correct. Mr. Southwick's testimony, though brought up by the defence, seriously complicates the case, and with Mr. Hart's testimony with regard to the private recount or recanvass in Mr. Van Voorhis' house of a portion of the Charter ticket, his ignorance of any errors being made until Mr. Van Voorhis told him. I cannot see any reasonable ground why Mr. Van Voorhis should go to the Police Station-house, and convey the ticket back to his private house, if there was no other error than an omission to "carry out correctly." The omission to destroy the ballots at the close of the canvass, in the very direct—(Election Laws, page 38, sec. 47,)—and the testimony of the police officers who swear to the preservation of a portion of the tickets by Mr. Van Voorhis, he directs the carrying of them to the Station-house, in direct violation of the election laws—(Ibid, sec. 47,)—shows to my mind a case of illegal and culpable conduct, sufficiently made out to warrant the holding the defendant to answer. I will therefore hold Cornelius C. Van Voorhis to bail to answer this charge in the sum of $500. In the case of Mr. Southwick, this Court having advised him of his rights before he gave his testimony, and being satisfied that he has been guilty of a willful neglect of duty, I will call the District-Attorney's attention to the case, leaving to him to take such action as he may deem prudent. It is of the first importance that the purity of the ballot-box should be guarded in the strictest manner, and the suffrage rights of citizens protected, not only from unlawful violence, but from what is more surely destructive of justice—illegality and fraud on the part of those intrusted with its administration.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ESCAPE FROM STATION-HOUSE.

A stage-driver named Francis McGinnes was arrested Wednesday afternoon for being very drunk and disorderly, and lodged in the Fourteenth Ward Station-House. Yesterday morning, after 3 o'clock, he effected his escape by forcing his cell door and passing out of the rear door of the Station-House, which was unfastened.

STEALING A HORSE AND WAGON.

A horse and wagon belonging to Nathaniel O. Baldwin, of No. 139 East Fortieth-street, was stolen on the 30th of last month, while being tied at a post in front of No. 6 East Thirty-sixth-street. The horse was taken while Mr. Baldwin was absent, and driven away at a furious rate. A thorough search has been made for the horse and wagon, but no trace of them could be found till Wednesday morning, when they were discovered in the possession of George Helmerch, a German sailor, residing at the corner of Rector and Washington-streets. He was arrested by Officer Kuhns, of the First Ward, and taken before Justice Osborne and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail. The prisoner alleges that he purchased the horse and wagon.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST THE ASTOR HOUSE SNEAK THIEF.

The arrest of a hotel sneak thief named John C. Gibson, alias Marcellus Laselle, for stealing an overcoat from the Astor House on Monday last, was published in Tuesday's Times. The prisoner has since his arrest been confined in the Tombs. Yesterday another complaint was made against him by Alvan M. Binninger, the late American candidate for Alderman from the Fifth Ward, who charges him with having, on the 20th of last July, stolen from the steamboat *Alida*, a carpet bag containing clothing of the value of $52. The carpet bag was found at No. 548 Pearl-street, in a room occupied by the prisoner before his arrest. Some papers were in the carpet bag which the complainant identified as his. The wearing apparel was, however, missing, except a vest which the prisoner had on when arrested. The prisoner is a young man of unusually prepossessing appearance and address. He says he was born and educated in Massachusetts.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday.

Supreme Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 99, 131, 175, 35, 857, 92, 154, 164, 139.

Superior Court.—Nos. 854, 855, 857, 860, 869 to 871, 882, 276, 880, 210, 883 to 894, 887, 888, 820 to 897, 203, 902, 906, 160, 53, 733.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1195 to 1200, 1202 to 1207, 218, 1167. *Part II.*—Nos. 1194, 1166, 1206 to 1212, 1215, 1216, 1218 to 1222.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 3.

Before Judge Betts.

This Court has been occupied with Revenue cases, being actions brought against various Collectors of the port of New-York, to recover back various duties and penalties imposed by and paid to them on importations. Verdicts were taken in the cases, subject to the opinion of the Court hereafter. Mr. Griswold appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dunning and Mr. Joachimsen for the defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 2.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Judge Bosworth.

IMITATION OF TRADE MARKS.

John Clark, Jr., and Matthew Clark vs. George Clark.—The plaintiffs have been for several years manufacturers of cotton sewing thread, in Glasgow, Scotland, under the firm name of John Clark, Jr., & Co. They had an agency for the sale of this thread in the United States. The Company had a peculiar label for the spool, engraved for their use, and applied only to their white cotton thread sent to this country. The thread was quite celebrated, and usually went by the name of "Clark's Spool Cotton."

There is also in Scotland a firm known as J. & J. Clark & Co., also manufacturers of sewing thread, and who have an agent in this City. This agent is the defendant in this action. This firm has no connection with the plaintiffs. One day the plaintiffs received a parcel of labels from their printer, and discovered among them some labels very similar to their own. These were sent to them by mistake, and were evidently intended for the defendants. The plaintiffs immediately wrote to the defendants' agent, telling them of the similarity between the labels, and stating that as their (the plaintiffs') labels were in use long before those of the defendants' were engraved, they (the defendants) ought to have their labels changed. To this the defendants replied, telling the plaintiffs that they might go to the engraver and have the labels changed as they pleased. The plaintiffs, for some reason, neglected to do so, and let matters run on for two years. Lately the defendants have been advertising their cotton as "Clark's celebrated sewing thread," and the plaintiffs, finding that the sale of their own thread was falling off, ascribed it to the fact that their customers had purchased the defendants' thread, supposing that it was of the plaintiffs' make, and therefore they have commenced a suit to recover damages.

Yesterday they applied for and obtained a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from selling any thread with the above described labels on. They produced the affidavits of a number of persons who had purchased the defendants' thread supposing it to be the plaintiffs'. The plaintiffs allege, of course, that the defendants' thread will not begin to compare with their own in quality, or in quantity either—their own measuring about two hundred and twelve yards, and the defendants', as they say, only about one hundred and eighty-nine. Samples of the labels were given in the pleadings, and to a casual observer it would be difficult to distinguish them apart.

Martin and Smith for plaintiffs.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

Before Judge Ingraham.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES—NON-SUIT ORDERED.

Solomon Balais, Administrator, &c., vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as administrator, under the Statute of 1847, as amended in 1849, to recover $5,000 damages against the defendants to compensate him for loss of his child, &c., who was killed by being run over by one of the cars belonging to the defendants, in Centre-street, in the month of September, 1855. It appeared from the evidence that the child was about three years of age at the time of the accident, and that it was playing on the track, near some men at work in the vicinity, when the car came along that caused its death. It was also shown that the car was going at a rapid rate.

The counsel for the defence moved for a non-suit, on the following grounds: 1. That no pecuniary damage had been shown; and, 2. That the fact of a child being alone on the street, without a protector, was positive proof of negligence on the part of the child's parents, which proof precluded recovery.

The Court thought the second ground sufficient to warrant the granting the motion.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

Alexander Wechbecker vs. Henry Forstrick.—Motion to dismiss. Demurrer frivolous dismissed with costs.

Arthur Mootyles. Thomas Harney, &c.—Order directing issue to be joined in proceedings under the Mechanic's Lien Law.

John S. Martin vs. Abel T. Andrews.—Order of reference to Benjamin D. Silliman, Esq.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 4.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

Two Cases of Assault with Intent to Kill—Juries in Danger of Disagreeing—The Remedy.

ASSAULT BY AN IRISHMAN WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Patrick Reed, one of "the finest pisantry in the world," was charged with assaulting, with a wood axe, a fellow-countryman, named William O'Connor, with intent to kill him. Or, it might be, only to do him some bodily harm. Or, perhaps, in play. Or, as Mr. Patrick Reed averred in his defence, the assault was never committed at all, and the whole affair was a joke, the complainant merely breaking his arm by falling athwart the hatches of the ship aboard which the farce was enacted. The Grand Jury, however, believing the complainant's story, indicted Patrick Reed, notwithstanding his own disclaimer, for a felonious attempt to take the life of William O'Connor. The evidence in the case was hard to get at, William O'Connor, with the persistent incoherency of his race, got things generally mixed up. It was difficult to get anything out of him, except the fact that Reed broke his arm with an axe. No angry words had previously passed between them, and O'Connor had no reason to suspect him of any ill-feeling.

A witness named Cassady was examined for the defence, but he mixed up things worse than ever, and made a "witches' hash" of the whole proceedings. For a long time the Jury were so confused by the contradictory Hibernian statements, that they could not agree. They withdrew for two hours, and came back into court more puzzled than ever. Judge Capron told them they should have some refreshment at 5 P. M., and then be locked up for the night. Before refreshment time they accorded on the following strange verdict, which proved how greatly they had been mystified by the Hibernian dialect and evidence: "We find the prisoner guilty, and recommend that he be punished to the full extent of the law." Judge Capron, taken aback by this verdict, deferred passing sentence at present. It is the province of juries to recommend to mercy, but not to prescribe the term or degree of punishment.

ANOTHER ASSAULT BY AN IRISHMAN WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Timothy Wood, another of "the finest pisantry," was charged with an assault upon Daniel O'Connell—no relation to *Daniel O'Connell*—with intent to kill. In Thames-street, on the 4th of November—the equitable election day—Wood stabbed O'Connell, who was walking quietly along with his brother Patrick. They had never, according to O'Connell, spoken words before.

Wood, on being asked what he had to say, replied the [illegible] Daniel O'Connell had attacked him, and he only defended himself. [illegible] The Jury [illegible] and the [illegible] up for trial to-day. He probably will escape altogether. The large fish made through the spider's web.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Dec. 4.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

The *Parish Will Case* first occupied the attention of this Court. Yesterday, on the opening for the month, Mr. Fisher, the nurse of Mr. Parish, was again put on the witness stand. His cross-examination elicited nothing with which the public is not already familiar.

THE DAUGHTERS OF JOHN JAY.

We give below extracts from the wills of Miss Ann Jay and Mrs. Maria Banyer. Their bequests for charitable and religious purposes, amounting in the aggregate to $56,000, are nearly to the extent of their fortunes. Miss Jay died Nov. 13, and Mrs. Banyer on Nov. 21. The will of Miss Jay was proved to-day, but the proving of Mrs. Banyer's, on account of the absence of a witness, is deferred for a day or two. The provisions are as follows:

MISS JAY'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

To any two poor widows whom her sister and brother may select, instead of usual funeral expenses	$200
To the American Bible Society	2,000
To Bishops Meade and Bishop Johns for the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Fairfax County, Virginia	3,000
To the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society, for Seamen, in the City and port of New-York, incorporated in the year 1844	3,000
The testatrix requests that one-half of this sum may be appropriated to aid in procuring sailor boarding houses, in which temperance will be promoted and religious influence used.	
To purchase the *Sailor's Manual*, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, and other suitable books, from the Protestant Episcopal Society, for the promotion of Evangelical knowledge and of the American Tract Society, to be selected and distributed by the manager of the said Society for seamen	500
To the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Evangelical knowledge	2,000
To Bishop Boone, for the benefit of schools in his mission in China	1,000
To Bishop Payne, for the schools in his mission in Africa	1,000
To the American Sunday School Union at Philadelphia	2,000
one-half of which the testatrix requests may be used in sending missionaries to establish Sunday Schools in destitute parts of our Western country.	
To the American Tract Society in City of New-York	2,000
To the Pastoral Aid Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New-York	1,000
To the Society for the relief of respectable aged indigent females in the City of New-York	1,000
To the Association for the benefit of Colored Orphans in the City of New-York	1,000
To the Colored Home in said City, "to be used solely for the benefit of aged respectable colored people, provided they are separated from inmates of evil manners and habits"	2,100
To the Trustees of the New-York Dispensary for the humane purpose of said Institution	500
To the Ladies' Depository in New-York, for the charitable purpose of said Institution	500
Total	$22,500

The executors appointed by will of Miss Jay are her brother, Wm. Jay, and her nephew, John C. Jay.

MRS. BANYER'S CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

"I desire that my funeral may be simple, that no scarfs be given," in lieu thereof is given for the Sunday School of St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, Westchester County, $100, and to the Sunday School of Grace Church, Rye, $100 ... $200

To the New-York Female Bible Society, auxiliary to the American Bible Society	5,000
To Rt. Rev. Bishop Mead, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Johns, of Virginia, for the benefit of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, in Fairfax Co., Va.	1,000
To her executors, to be applied by them towards said mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church as they may deem best calculated to promote pure and undefiled religion	1,000
To the American Tract Society	1,000
To the Association for the relief of respectable aged indigent females	500
To the Association for colored orphans	500
To the Society for the relief of poor widows with small children	500
To the American Sunday School Union Society	500
To the Seamen's Friend Society	500
To the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of Evangelical knowledge	1,000
Total	$11,700

The executors appointed by the will of Mrs. Banyer are her brother, William Jay, and her nephews, John Clarkson Jay, of Rye, and John Jay, of this City.

LONG ISLAND.

Hotch Potch—Won't Take It.

An Alderman elect in Brooklyn has actually refused to accept the office. Every influence has been brought to bear upon him, but he not only refuses to take the oath of office, but has left the city. Some say he has taken himself and family off to the Western country. Mr. Meeker, a Democrat, elected in the Seventh Ward, much against his will, and was only induced to permit his name to be used as a candidate when assured that there was no possible chance of his election. They deceived him, and he now has deceived them.

The worst of the matter is, this desertion affects very seriously a large number of the "unterrified," who are depending upon offices in the gift of the Common Council to remunerate them for overexerting themselves for the three months immediately preceding the 4th of November last—for loss of time, sleepless nights, and a swimming of the head o'mornings. The Democracy have calculated upon smooth work in the Board at the first meeting of the new Board. With Mr. Meeker they would have 19 of the 38 members; and it is well understood that one renegade from the opposition has been bought up—with *promises*, perhaps—to give them a majority. Until this denouement, the Democracy were jubilant; now they are terribly down at the mouth. Who ever heard of a Democrat refusing office before? Isn't it time for the Millennium?

Threatened Outbreak.

The Sheriff of a neighboring county visited Brooklyn, yesterday, having in his custody a distinguished defaulting contractor, the appearance of whom in our streets, after a long absence, gladdened the hearts of many of the sons of toils, who held unsatisfied demands against him, and were willing, and in fact seemed determined, to make a short settlement. The Sheriff, with his prisoner, sought safety in a public building, and were only relieved from fearful apprehension by the timely arrival of a squad of policemen, who soon dispersed the excited mob, and sent the Sheriff with his charge on their way rejoicing.

Corporation Counseller.

It is currently reported that Samuel E. Johnson, Esq., has received the Democratic caucus nomination for Corporation Counseller in Brooklyn.

Daniel P. Barnard, Esq., is the most prominent name talked of by the opposition.

Brooklyn Courts.

Circuit Calendar for This Day—Nos. 206, 276, 287, 296, 330, 301, 290.

City Court Calendar for This Day—Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 34, 59, 74, 75, 77, 80, 81, 84, 88, 90.

The attendants of public school corner of Concord and Navy streets, Brooklyn, have for a long time been annoyed by a gang of reckless youths, who have sought every opportunity to molest and beat them. Yesterday, several of these young assailants were captured and taken before the Mayor, who sentenced them to the House of Refuge, but upon his promises the execution of the sentence was suspended.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls $8; Pots [illegible] 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules dull and heavy. An auction sale of Rio is announced for to-morrow, Dec. 5. This impedes business. Java, 12½c.@14½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¾c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is very moderate at essentially unaltered rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Middling	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Fair	12¾	12⅞	13	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is brisker and prices are firmer for State and Western Flour. The sales reported since our last embrace about 13,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 00@$6 20
Straight State	6 20@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State	6 40@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 65
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 50@ 6 97
Fancy Michigan	6 65@ 6 80
Extra Michigan	6 90@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 65@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 75@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is unaltered. Superfine to extra commands $6 30@$7 75 ℔ bbl. 700 bbls. changed hands thereat. Southern is salable and steady. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,500 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 80@$8 [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and inflated, at $3 [illegible] for Jersey, and $3 [illegible] @$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter being $17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2@$2 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for, but with an ample supply in market. Prices continue to favor purchasers. The sales reported since our last comprise about [illegible] bushels, including good Chicago White at [illegible] ordinary Western White at $1 [illegible] prime Red at $1 50@$1 [illegible] White at $1 [illegible] bushel. Rye remains in light supply and [illegible] mainly at 90c. ℔ bushel; 4,500 [illegible] this rate. Oats are heavy and lower at [illegible] Ohio and Lake, 46c.@48c. for [illegible] Jersey, and 40c.@42c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. [illegible] is in moderate demand, and is quoted at [illegible] for inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley [illegible] mands $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better [illegible] were sales reported of about 40,000 bushels [illegible] 70c. for unsound; 71c.@73c. for Mixed [illegible] for Northern and Southern Yellow, and [illegible] Northern and Southern White, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 1,100 bales River [illegible] 70c. for shipment, and 75c.@[illegible] 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue plenty and [illegible] 5c.@11c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and [illegible] ℔ lb.

IRON—About 150 tons Scotch Pig were [illegible] sold at $30@$30, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LEAD—Is quiet and languid at [illegible]

LIME—Rockland appears in moderate request [illegible] uniform rates: 90c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited, at unaltered figures. New-Orleans [illegible] Porto Rico, 56c.@60c.; Cuba Muscovado, [illegible] and Clayed Cuba, 48c.@50c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—[illegible] Tar, and Crude Turpentine are inactive at former quotations. Spirits Turpentine attracts rather more attention, and is now quoted at from 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork is steadily improving, sales having transpired since our last of about 540 bbls. in lots, at $19@$19 12½ for old Mess; $19 [illegible] for new do.; and $17 75@$17 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs [illegible] 7⅛c.@7¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand at irregular rates. Bacon is in lively request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm at from 9⅞c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is pretty firm and buoyant. The transactions since our last reach about 325 bbls. and tcs. ordinary to prime, mostly here, at 12½c.@13c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of [illegible] bbls., at $6@$7 25 for Country Prime; $8 [illegible] for Country Mess; $9 75@$12 [illegible] for repacked [illegible] $13.50@$14 50 for new Chicago Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at [illegible] Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $16 50@[illegible] ℔ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 11c.@[illegible] for Ohio; 21c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were sales reported of 120 tcs. of common to choice, at from $3 50@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in limited request at firm prices, with sales reported of only small lots of Cuba, &c., at from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs. prime at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 700 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 31½c.@32c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull and heavy. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. [illegible]; Grain, 6½d.@8d. ℔ bushel; Rosin, 2s.@[illegible] Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tierce; Tobacco, 25s.@[illegible] and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. For other European ports, proportionate quotations. For ports on the Pacific Ocean the quantity offering is very moderate and rates are little better than nominal. Measurement Goods are quoted at 25c.@27½c. for San Francisco; 25c.@30c. for Melbourne, Aus.; and 30c.@[illegible] for Sydney, N. S. W., ℔ foot. There are advertised only five vessels for San Francisco; three for Melbourne, and one for Sydney.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cold Pressed Newfoundland Pure Cod Liver Oil—For the treatment and cure of consumption.

COLD PRESSED NEWFOUNDLAND PURE COD LIVER OIL, with IODINE, for the treatment and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, BONES AND SPINE.

COLD PRESSED NEWFOUNDLAND PURE COD LIVER OIL, with QUININE, for the treatment and cure of CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, ATROPHY or WASTING, peculiar to nursing women and children, loss of APPETITE, pains in the side or chest, &c.

These valuable remedial preparations are recommended by the most eminent PHYSICIANS in Europe and America for the treatment and cure of the above mentioned diseases, and certificates from some of the highest standing among the Medical Profession in this City, can be seen at the office of the manufacturers.

GEO. E. INGER & CO., Pharmaceutists, No. [illegible] Broadway.

French China Ware, DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, Vases, Statuettes, Ornaments, &c., &c. BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE. Water Goblets, Champagne and other Wine Glasses, Decanters, Fruit Dishes, &c., &c., in great variety. PARIAN MARBLE STATUETTES, Vases, Match-Pots, &c., &c., all of the best makers. Terra Cotta Ware, Glass Shades, French Fancy Articles. CHRISTMAS TOYS AND GIFTS, for sale at low prices. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine. CHARLES AHRENFELDT, Importer, No. 55 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

Every Dwelling-House Should Have Mathewson's Patent Weather Strip on its DOORS AND FRENCH WINDOWS.

They are a perfect prevention to the ingress of wind, dust and rain, besides being highly ornamental. Can be applied to any door or window in a few minutes, at a trifling expense.

For sale at COLT & WHITTLESEY'S GAS FIXTURE SHOW-ROOM, No. 322 Broadway, corner [illegible] st. 1,000 City references given.

Course of Lectures for the Benefit of the New-York School of Design for Women, No. 487 Broadway. Established in 1852.

The Managers announce to the public that the following distinguished lecturers, as a proof of their interest in the success of the School, have kindly volunteered to lecture for its benefit, viz.: Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. T. Starr King, Rev. H. Ward Beecher, G. W. Curtis, Esq., E. P. Whipple, and others. The course will consist of five or six lectures, to be delivered through the Winter. Due notice will be given of the time and place of each. As the lectures are gratuitously given, the Managers are enabled to fix the low price of ONE DOLLAR for the Course; 25 cents the Single Lecture.

First Lecture, MONDAY, Dec. 8, at the Tabernacle, by Rev. E. H. Chapin—Subject, *Columbus*.

Second Lecture at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY, Dec. 16, by E. P. Whipple—Subject, [illegible]

Third Lecture in January, by G. W. Curtis—Subject, *Charles Dickens*.

Lectures commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Tickets for sale at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway; CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway; W. HALL & SONS, corner Broadway and Park place; D. COOPER'S, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at the door on the Evening of the Lectures.

Holiday Presents!—GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEARS! Gold Watches, from $20 to $200. Silver Watches, from $9 to $75. Plated Watches, from $12 to $25.

ALSO: Armlets, Bracelets, Brooches, Cups, Chains, Charms, Ear-rings, Eye-glasses, Fob Seals, Finger Rings, Keys, Lockets, Porte-monnaies, Plated Spoons and Forks, Studs, Spectacles, Sleeve Buttons, Silver Ware, &c., &c., at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, [illegible] No. 11 Wall-st.

[illegible] apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 2 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, Trustees. ROBERT B. STORER.

Bishops, Priests, Deacons, Organists and Choristers.—Mr. JOHN F. HUNTINGTON, Organist of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, will give a Musical Entertainment at the Brooklyn Athenæum, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when he will deliver a short address upon music, as suggested by the recent pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, which will be followed by secular and sacred songs, of a highly entertaining character. The entertainment to conclude with a Grand Chorus, in which the choristers of Trinity Church, New-York, will appear with an efficient chorus.

Fall and Winter Clothing.—Raglans, overcoats, dress and frock coats, business suits, pants and vests, all of which are selected with great care as regards both style and price.

We would also solicit orders for our custom department, where gentlemen may have their clothing made in the latest and neatest style, and at the very lowest prices, for cash. N. R. COLLINS & CO., Successors to Devlin & Jessup, Corner of John and Nassau sts.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

I will present a box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable person who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 71 Canal st., between Broadway and Church st.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for California, &c., per United States steamer ILLINOIS, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 5th day of December, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM CUMMINS PROCTOR, of BARBADOES.—If the above-named will address H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, he will find it to his advantage.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] ... Mail subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published ... One edition will ... at one o'clock P. M. ... the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all ... of the DAILY, published Tuesday and Friday, at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single copies. TWENTY-FIVE ... TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents ...

[illegible] Office No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued this morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamer. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. It will contain the PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, (in full,) with Abstracts of the Reports from the Departments. It also contains complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a large amount of Miscellaneous Matter. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Debates in Congress.

The President's shamelessly partisan Message has plunged Congress head over heels into a vehement and angry partisan debate. It has been usual, upon the close of a Presidential canvass, for the heated excitement which always attends such a struggle to subside. The war is followed by a truce, and public feeling on all sides settles down into acquiescence in the result. President PIERCE, and the men of his stamp who abhor "agitation," are determined to avert such a result now. They have, from deliberate and pure malignity, revived a struggle which they profess to consider dangerous to the integrity of the Union. In their eagerness to plant their heel upon their defeated opponents, they sacrifice all their pretended regard for peace and [illegible] upon the country what they have themselves denounced as fraught with danger to its peace and its integrity.

The session of the Senate yesterday was entirely devoted to this partisan discussion. The Republican Senators, WADE, FESSENDEN and SEWARD, defended the Republican Party against the aspersions of the Message, which were defended and repeated by FITZPATRICK, BUTLER and BIGGS, on behalf of Slavery and the South. One of these gentlemen aroused the melodramatic horror of the Senate by reference to an able article upon the Political Crisis of the United States, published in the last number of the Edinburgh *Review*. He held up the writer to the execration of mankind in general for his exposition of the character and aims of Slavery in its relations to the Federal Government, and piqued a curiosity which he cruelly refused to gratify, by concealing the name of the author, who lived, he declared, in New-York. Why did he not go further, and state the additional fact that he was born and brought up in *South Carolina?*

The temper with which the Democratic Party follows up its recent victory is not promising. It indicates anything but satisfaction on the part of those now in power with the result. It is to be noted, however, that the Democrats who take the lead in this indecent and untimely crusade belong to the ultra Pro-Slavery wing of the party. The Northern Democratic Senators thus far have not taken part in this renewal of the party war. If their sentiments are really as conservative as the [illegible] language of some of their organs would indicate, we should not be surprised to see them take an attitude of open resistance to the violent and mischievous action of their associates.

The House spent another day in a fruitless Kansas discussion.

The Kansas News.

We are thankful for small favors from Kansas. After the cruel and unexampled oppressions which have been practiced upon the settlers, under the legal authority of the Territory, we welcome every gleam of light,—every hint that promises relief and redress to those who have suffered so much and so long already.

Our advices, published this morning upon our second page, from our Correspondents in the Territory, are, on the whole, encouraging. Governor GEARY is arraying against himself the [illegible] of the Border-Ruffians. A public meeting has been held, over which the Surveyor-General, CALHOUN, presided, and at which Governor GEARY was denounced for his apparent determination to punish Pro-Slavery men, as well as Free-State men, for violations of the law. His order for the rearrest of HAYES gave deep offence to the Borderers. The Grand Juries have since indicted several Pro-Slavery men for outrages they have committed, and this action is ascribed—we hope truly—to the active interference of the Governor. He can have no better credentials than their denunciations.

Another good symptom is the report that Col. TITUS is about abandoning the Territory, and that he is drawing off recruits, from among the Missourians, to go to Nicaragua. This indicates a loss of confidence on his part in the success of the work in which he has been engaged. It is said, too, that he finds a large number of his associates equally discouraged with himself, and that he will be able to reinforce President WALKER with a very considerable force. We trust our neutrality laws will not interpose the slightest obstacle to their departure.

Provisions and clothing sent from the East are beginning to arrive in Kansas. The hopes of the settlers are reviving. Their confidence in the ultimate restoration of justice and order is increasing. A Mr. SPENCER, of Ohio, it is said, succeeds DONALDSON as United States Marshal in the Territory and there are reasons for the indulgence of a faint hope that Chief-Justice LECOMPTE, the corner-stone of the oppressive system of law which rests upon the people of Kansas, may be succeeded in his high and responsible office by an honest and an upright man. We confess this is almost too good news to be true; but as we are inclined always to hope for the best, instead of yielding to fears of the worst, we shall cherish this gleam of hope until it disappears.

Inviolability of Private Property—Peace Principle of Secretary Marcy.

The President furnishes a highly gratifying account of the reception of Secretary MARCY's amendment to the maritime propositions of the Congress of Paris among members of that body. The Emperor of Russia gives in his unreserved adhesion, and offers the aid of his influence to procure that of the other first-rate Powers. The Emperor of the French is understood to approve of the principle, while all the other States, greater or less, to which it has been submitted, are ready to adopt it, if the rest are. The President obviously regards this feather as not the least elevated in his official cap. What with the acceptance of two other propositions of our Government touching the rights of neutrals in periods of war, it must be owned the last four years may boast of a larger progress in the civilization of that savage monster, War, than had been made during the foregoing century.

We must confess to some surprise, that the Marcy doctrine has met with such prompt acquiescence. It was appended, it will be remembered, to that declaration of the Parisian Conference which pronounces privateering to be abolished. It was, however, urged as a corollary to the preceding propositions in favor of goods under neutral flags, and neutral goods under belligerent flags, claiming "that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This is urged as a forced sequel of the indulgence afforded to neutral commerce, and as a mere extension, logical and inevitable, of the doctrine that commerce ought to be exempt from the disturbing and destructive hazards of war. Now what amazes us is, that none of the powers to whom the new proposition was addressed detected the logical fallacy it involves; or discovered how far short it fell of that more general conclusion to which a rigid process of reasoning must compel it. The immunity aimed at for commerce exacts as an unavoidable result that all private property on the high seas be released from peril of seizure or destruction.

But the reasoning that is permitted to go thus far must go further. There is no argument for preserving private property on the *water* that is not equally valid on *dry land*. If your ship full of corn, or hams, or cotton, can pass in safety over the seas, because it is *private property, and because commerce should* be unharassed by war, there is no sensible justification for destroying your warehouse by the *sea side, in which future cargoes of corn, hams,* and cotton are awaiting shipment. Commerce and private interests suffer in one case as much as in the other. We can conceive of no more palpable absurdity than for the fleet of an enemy passing with silent respect for private property and out of deference to the rights of trade, the myriads of merchantmen approaching or leaving our busy port, to enter our waters, bombard, and burn, and pillage, our dwellings, and shipping at anchor, and warehouses, without which our merchant fleet is comparatively valueless, and commerce impossible. Yet the logic which Secretary MARCY extends from neutral goods to all goods on the high seas, stops at low water-mark; and leaves the stationary elements of commerce at the mercy of bomb, and bullet, and rocket. The instruments of trade are sacredly guaranteed; its sources left open to the ruthless will of the soldier and sailor.

We are very far from wishing to be understood as objecting to the measure of good the new code promises us. On the contrary, every amelioration of the inherent atrocity of war must be hailed with universal pleasure. But there is a grim sort of humor in watching these great European fighting powers, armed to the teeth, with one mailed foot on the land and the other on the sea, accepting and commending the force of our Secretary's reasoning.

The truth is, War is in itself such a monstrous absurdity, that there is but one greater,—the attempt to measure, or restrict, or define it by logical deductions. Your syllogisms when brought to bear upon it run right through it in all directions, like a stab at a ghost. There is no use in mystifying the matter: the real object of war is to inflict the utmost possible damage on an adversary, to disable, and cripple, and distress him, until in despair he submit to the conqueror's requirements. It is not aimed at public property alone. We should read our papers and sip our coffee with unabated complacency, were we to know that the hostile fleet in our harbor would content itself with destroying the half-dozen useless fortifications in it, burning the sheds in the navy-yard, and sinking the *North Carolina*; so long as our private property whether ashore or afloat was left undisturbed. In fact, the supplies required by such visitors would very agreeably swell our little commerce. Here lies the error which destroys all claim to logical accuracy in the new doctrine. The object of war is assumed to be the infliction of the least possible injury. Hence the absurd gratulation at every fresh mitigation which reason applies to it; whereas there is no process of reasoning applicable to it that does not require its total abolition. The doctrine of Secretary MARCY is of no force whatever, if it stop short of protecting private property everywhere; and to do that is to put an end to war altogether. What care we if our navies are destroyed, our fortresses leveled, our armies dispersed, if they are no longer needed for the defence of our households, our industry, our wealth? Such half-way reasoning would maintain standing armies, while taking away all murderous weapons; and send fleets to sea without armaments. We will do better, therefore, to say as little as possible about the logical necessity of these ameliorations; admit that they are arbitrary; and rejoice in the eventual good to which they seem to point us.

POLITICAL VISITORS.—Our City has quite swarmed with "big people," of all colors, during the last ten days. The St. Nicholas counted over half a hundred membres of Congress on its books a few days since, and a crowd of greater and lesser lights still remain. Senator DOUGLAS is there still with his lovely bride. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, NICHOLAS HILL, Jr., DEAN RICHMOND and other Democratic leaders are also among its guests,—and, last not least, Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE. The latter gentleman is said to be consulting with his friends—"what he shall do now?" The say is that his inclinations are Democracy-ward, and that a great stampede may be expected [illegible] the ranks of the party which will have the Federal patronage at command during the next four years. *Nous verrons.*

The New Political Varnish.

If any lesser emotion could overcome the deep sentiment of indignation with which the recent Message of President PIERCE on the affairs of Kansas should be received by all honorable minds, it would be the extremely easy, nonchalant manner in which he glosses over those soul-sickening outrages. It is the sublime of coolness. The sterile placidity of the document has a fascination of admiration about it—just as the next best study to the countenance of a wise man is that of a fool. It is a model of political varnish. That a President of the United States should be reduced to its utterance is proof, if any were needed, of the sad necessities of the case.

A quack doctor suddenly confronted during his harangue by the extinction of his patient; a steamboat captain drawing up complimentary resolutions to himself after the reckless explosion of his boiler; a railway directory eulogizing the engineers upon a collision, are feeble types of this devout President, "retiring to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to Providence at the establishment *of Constitutional order and tranquillity* throughout the Union."

An American at the present time, returning *from abroad after two years' travel*, with no other knowledge of recent events than this Message, so solemnly as its opening pretends *to convey "of the State of the Union," would* be strongly puzzled at the enormous vote recently cast, under the issues of the Republican Party, for FREMONT and DAYTON. The magnitude of the result would appear so out of proportion to the alleged cause, that the only rational conclusion could be that the great majority of the hitherto intelligent portion of the country had lost their wits in his absence. But the case is impossible, for there is no portion of the civilized world in which he would not have heard with horror of the iniquities perpetrated in Kansas. Like the wandering Æneas, in the halls of Dido, though without his patriotic tears, PIERCE may exclaim, with allowable self-gratulation, in a cause peculiarly his own—"What place at last, what region of the earth, STRINGFELLOW, is not full of our labors!"

It would require a fertile invention to produce an illustration more ingeniously false than the palliative which seeks to obscure these terrors in the sentence: "the Territory has been *seemingly* filled with extreme violence *when the whole amount of such acts has not* been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence." "Good citizens" are not accustomed to express "regret" at such peccadilloes as murder and arson. They have quite another sentiment in their breasts, and but a limited command of the English language if they have not far other terms in which to express it. The crimes of cities are against law, and are visited by the law; the gigantic iniquity of Kansas overrides all law and legislation.

COLERIDGE tells a story of a lady partisan of WILKES who was eulogizing her favorite in the heat of the political agitations of the day. She would admit nothing derogatory to his position. Driven to a last resource, her opponent, anxious to gain some advantage as a close to the discussion, took refuge in an unescapable fact. "You must at least acknowledge Madam, that he has a horrible squint." "Squints, Sir! no more than a gentleman ought to squint!" We are almost inclined to believe, after reading President PIERCE's Message, that rape, robbery and murder are rather beauties than otherwise on the soil of a virgin Territory.

If minor absurdities were worth noticing in such a question, we might remark upon the extenuation of these outrages in "the reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts,"—as if any journal from Nebraska to Maine could be silent on such a theme. Of this the apologist may be assured that the "reiteration" is not yet at an end—nor will it be when this generation, perpetrators and sufferers, have passed away. The impartial Muse of History will still reiterate the record. Posterity will pass no expunging resolutions to obliterate it.

Giving to the Poor—What Should be Done and What Should Not.

Winter, with its life and gayety to the rich, and its cold, its hunger, its agony and wretchedness to the poor, is close at hand. The places of amusement are reinforcing their attractions for the one,—the Benevolent Societies are increasing their resources and marshaling their agents for the other.

Men of humane hearts are often puzzled by the difficulties that embarrass their charity, and alarmed at the evil which their best-intended efforts really occasion. They see that sometimes the aid they have given to poverty has actually ministered to crime, and that idleness has been fed and encouraged by well-meant ministrations to want. *How* shall we give? is a question that disturbs and distresses many a benevolent person, who has no wish to escape the duty, but only to avoid doing harm in the well-meant effort to do good.

We have no hesitation in advising all such never to give for promiscuous distributions; never in uninvestigated cases; never to street beggars or unknown area applicants; they are nearly certain to be impostors and vile. We distinctly advise the limitation of benefactions within two directions, viz.: to cases thoroughly understood by the giver personally, and to established agencies for the investigation and relief of applicants. Such agencies are the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; the Children's Aid Society; the various Industrial Schools; the City Missionaries; the Five Points Missions; the Cheap Washing Establishment; and others of which we need not here give a complete directory. Money or goods here intrusted, will to a moral certainty be judiciously used, and the great majority of givers, being absolutely incapacitated for personal oversight of the matter, must either give through these channels or so bestow their gifts upon random applicants that they (the gifts, we mean) would better be flung into the Bay.

Those, however, who choose to enjoy the luxury of distributing for themselves, ought to submit to its [illegible] with the qualification proper to all human pleasures. If they desire the delight of giving, they ought not to shrink from [illegible] of personal inquiries into the real circumstances and deserts of the applicant. In so doing, besides protecting themselves against imposition, they may learn new views or refresh old ones, of the actual life of the Poor; and may undergo a useful astonishment or grief at the hard conditions under which, close to our very doors, the law is demanding that Humanity should exist, and remain Human. Such investigations suggest many important truths about Crime and Sorrow, which the searcher would never discover within his comfortable parlor.

Or perhaps, by delicate and careful inquiry, there may be discovered those sad cases of destitution where high natures refusing to descend into the shameful ranks of the beggars, and utterly bereft of the luxuries, comforts and necessaries long accustomed, are from day to day selling keepsake after keepsake, and garment after garment, for one more morsel of food; or, having sold all, are patiently and silently watching in solitude the death which they can see approaching from afar off. To such, the delicate kindness of an individual and voluntary benefactor is endurable, when the coarse and scanty charity of the law, or even the necessarily hurried relief of the charitable associations, attainable only after the degradation of mendicancy, would be escaped even through the door of death. Any pains in the search would be well rewarded by the happiness derived from the rescue of such strong and noble souls.

THE RICHMOND JUNTO—DEPLORABLE DECAY OF THE VIRGINIA PRESS.—There has been a duel fought,—or *not* fought, which amounts to the same thing,—by a Virginia Editor in defence of the honor of his cloth. An irreverent genius, named BAGLEY, wrote for the amusement of the readers of *Harper's Magazine* a very graphic and highly ludicrous sketch of "The Virginia Editor," which we copied into the TIMES,—for which a member of the fraternity challenged him:—so they went to Bladensburg and didn't fight.

The Richmond *Examiner* has a very spirited, though rather melancholy, account of the decay of the power of the Richmond Press since the days of the "Richmond Junto," which controlled the *Enquirer*, and aimed the guns of Father RITCHIE. Then that paper "used to regulate the affairs of the nation, manufacture great men in the distant provinces, and bowstring rebellious satraps as far off as *Wheeling* and *Abingdon* in the *West*, and as low down as Accomac and Norfolk on the Sea Coast." Now, "the Richmond press," says the *Examiner*, "possesses no more influence to pull down or build up a local politician than does the Emperor of Japan." Each local paper can build up or demolish the great man of its own district now,—but the Richmond press, out of its own bailiwick, is powerless. And the effect of all this is thus summed up:

"A thorough knowledge of this melancholy state of affairs having at last broken upon the editors of the metropolis, they are not given to mock heroics. After firing a score of broadsides into a member of Congress in some remote district, and ascertaining we have mistaken the range of our guns, we grow less adventurous, and blaze away at game near at hand and generally with effect. If we were to take deliberate aim and fire at CASKIE, for instance, who lives within point-blank distance of our editorial blunderbuss, and that distinguished gentleman did not immediately topple over, we should feel mortified, but we know how absurd it would be for us to shoot at KIDWELL way up yonder by Wheeling."

Thus passeth away the glory of the Richmond Junto.

THE "DEMOCRATIC PRESS."—At the "great Democratic Banquet and Jubilee", in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday night, instead of the usual toast to the Press, as on similar festive occasions, there was one to the "Democratic Press," to which Col. GREENE, of the *Post*, responded. But, as Democratic Presses are rather scarce commodities in that part of the world, the Colonel could not say much in reply without seeming to speak in behalf of his own paper, the *Post*. He said "the Press will expose the sophistries of designing politicians, relieve fanaticism of its terror, bind up the 'bleeding wounds of Kansas' with the bandage of truth, and secure the glory and success of this mighty Union, by diffusing intelligence and exciting patriotism among the freest and best-conditioned people under the sun." This was well said of the Press, but the Colonel felt a little dubious about saying it of the "Democratic Press," which was the institution offered to his consideration.

GARRISONISM.—There is a rather loose idea prevalent as to what constitutes Garrisonian Abolitionism, the general opinion being that it means anything diabolical or malignant. The *Herald*, however, ought to know what Garrisonism is, because it has been so long one of its favorite objects of attack. But, from the following remark in its issue of yesterday, it does not seem to have quite got the hang of this terrible thing:

"We take it for granted that in none of the heavy volume of heavy public speeches delivered by Mr. SEWARD, has he ever directly recommended, like GARRISON, the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, Constitution or no Constitution, Union or no Union."

The assumption as to Mr. SEWARD is, of course, correct; he certainly has never recommended the abolition of Slavery in the Southern States, nor anything like it. And, to give GARRISON his due, neither has that notorious Anti-Slavery agitator. The Garrisonians are the greatest sticklers for the constitutional right to hold slaves; Governor WISE himself is not sounder on that question than the head of the fanatical Garrisonians. Their special doctrine is, that the Constitution does sanction Slavery, and that the Northern States have no constitutional right to interfere with it; and therefore they are for destroying the Constitution, and cutting asunder all connection with the Slave States. That is what the Garrisonians are aiming at, and not abolition of any other kind.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We have one or two of these interesting State papers on hand, but as we have given a full and complete synopsis of all their statements already, we shall publish them at our leisure and as the pressure of the current news may permit. We presume our readers will prefer this course to the more usual one of permitting these documents to crowd out everything like variety in the columns of the press.

GOOD BACKING.—The New-York *Observer* quotes from the editorial columns of the *Herald* to sustain its own peculiar views concerning the duty of clergymen to abstain from political discussion. The views of the two journals upon this subject are identical.

THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.—A dispatch from Sandy Hook last night stated that the *Arago* was off that point, but the announcement was thought to be premature, as nothing was subsequently heard of her.

[illegible]

Another Official Reply to "A Voice from Nicaragua"—Don Mariano Salazar.

I do not know by what credentials your correspondent styles himself "The Voice of Nicaragua," and as I am not aware of being in personal opposition to any one whatever in that country, I certainly would not enter the lists with an anonymous writer if I had not not been most singularly selected as a kind of witness in favor of Don MARIANO SALAZAR.

Don FERMIN FERRER has stated the course of SALAZAR from official data which his position as a member of the Cabinet and as Provisional President enabled him to command.

SALAZAR did for Nicaragua that which BENEDICT ARNOLD attempted to do for the United States in their Revolutionary struggle. He left the party of his country to take the side of its foreign dictators, and delivered up his native soil to be ravaged by their hostile forces.

Don MARIANO was able and ambitious, and there is no doubt he advanced money to his brother-in-law, the Democratic President CASTILLON, to carry on the war against the serviles under CHAMORRO, but, as Don FERMIN FERRER distinctly states, this was long before Gen. WALKER arrived in the country, and although no one acquainted with our affairs believes that Gen. WALKER derived any personal benefit from it, the whole sum, principal and interest, was repaid by the Rivas Administration, through his influence.

He received an honorable appointment, and was expected to devote his talents and influence to the *service of his country, but his restless ambition frus*trated the hopes of his friends.

To the other statements and insinuations of this champion of the invaders of Nicaragua, and his denunciations of *her American auxiliaries whom he* terms an "indiscriminate banditti," I reply without hesitation: *It is true that the people of Nicaragua are tired of thirty-four years of civil war; and it is not less true that the masses are not disposed to take up arms against the Government which does not force the laborer from his field of industry,* and which *abolishes all the evils and demoralization of the old system of military impressment.*

The fathers of the American revolution sought and received aid from other nations, as the Democrats of Nicaragua have done; and in that day they and their friends were called rebels and pirates by the enemies of American freedom, as we are now denounced by the enemies of American progress in the same terms.

PEDRO S. SILVA,
Secretary of Legation.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, New-York, Dec. 3, 1856.

Another Card—Slightly Ferocious.

No. 87 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It may be, for *obvious* reasons, that in giving back an echo to the lying "Voice of Nicaragua," I deal neither in tropes, metaphors, nor similes; but, in my opinion, I use a less unmistakable language, when I assert that the crammed "Voice of Nicaragua" is an anonymous scoundrel, who has only to leave his inglorious hiding-place, from behind a *nom de plume*, which covers a multitude of responsibilities, to have the lie, which, as the tool of yet *more* anonymous scoundrels, he emits, crammed down his lying throat.

J. EGBERT FARNUM,
Captain Army of Nicaragua.

Personal.

Letters received from London, by the last steamer, bring discouraging accounts of the health of Dr. KANE. He is very pale, much reduced in flesh, and has night sweats. His cough is alarming. His physician had enjoined him to leave for a warmer climate as soon as possible, and he was, accordingly, to sail, on the 17th November, for St. Thomas and Havana.

DOUGLAS PUTNAM, Esq., of Homer, Ohio, has offered to give Marrietta College $30,000 towards its more adequate endowment, provided that $30,000 additional shall be raised.

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of this City, lectured in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, on the subject of "Exaggeration."

Dr DICKSON, Representative in Congress from the Albany District, is still confined to his home by illness.

Hudson River Items.

TRAINS DELAYED.

The morning express from Albany, after waiting 45 minutes for the Western train, (and not having then arrived,) started for this City. It appears the train from the West was delayed by the large quantity of snow upon the track. The express due in Poughkeepsie at 1:05 did not arrive in that city until 1:40; but arrived in New-York at 4:40, running the distance of 84 miles, including four stoppages, in two hours.

Winter has begun in good earnest on the Hudson River. The ground is covered with snow, in some places to the depth of ten or twelve inches. Yesterday the weather was piercing cold, and the night previous the wind blew a perfect hurricane. Ice begins to form on the Hudson, in some places to the thickness of three or four inches. If the weather continues thus, in a few days we shall *see the Hudson frozen over.*

SUICIDE OF A BRIDEGROOM.

At Paris Hill, Ulster County, Mr. GEORGE GARRETT, of that county, was married, a short time since, to Miss ST. JOHN, of Claryville, Sullivan County. On the following morning, before breakfast, the bridegroom walked out, and not returning search was made, but with no success, until within a few days since, when his body was found within a mile of the house in which he was married, in a situation that justified the conclusion that he had terminated his life by hanging himself with his handkerchief.

ELOPEMENT AT NEWBURG.

Considerable excitement exists at Newburg in regard to the elopement, on Tuesday last, of a young man named REED, and a Miss CARPENTER, both residents of Newburg. Officers immediately started in pursuit, who traced the lovers to Montgomery, where they had been married by Rev. Mr. MILLARD, about two hours previous to the arrival of the officers, who concluded not to separate them. The happy pair proceeded to Elmira yesterday.

Political Items.

A St. Louis correspondent writes us of the Missouri Senatorship:

"We have this year to elect two United States Senators, and there are plenty of candidates. The following names are mentioned: HENRY S. GEYER, Ex-Whig, present Senator; Gen. JOHN B. CLARKE; PETER CARR, Anti-Benton Democrat; JOHN S. PHELPS, present member Congress; TRUSTON POLK, Governor elect; —— YANCEY, Anti-Benton; EDWARD BATES, Fillmore Whig, and THOS. H. BENTON. The K. N.'s are expected to nominate LUTHER M. KENNETT and Col. A. W. DONIPHAN; and DAVID R. ATCHISON and B. F. STRINGFELLOW have been mentioned, but only jocularly. The present appearances indicate that GEYER and POLK, or PHELPS, will be the successful parties. BENTON is barely spoken of, and has, if I judge by the complexion of the House, not the shadow of a chance. The House being composed of 71 Anti-Benton Democrats, 23 Benton Democrats, 25 K. N.'s, 4 Old-Line Whigs, and 1 vacancy. Of these, the Old-Liners are pledged to vote for Democratic United States Senators, and act with the Democratic Party. The Senate bears about the same proportion as to parties. There are 17 Democrats Anti-Benton, including two members heretofore Whigs, who are pledged to act with the Democratic Party; 8 Americans, 4 Benton Democrats, and 4 Old-Line Whigs."

The German Republican Clubs of Buffalo have been consolidated upon the following basis of political action:

"That all men are free and equal. That Slavery is local and not national, and cannot be extended. That America is the home of freemen, and open for immigration. That no alteration of the naturalization laws shall be made, and that the rights of adopted citizens are to be protected."

☞ A Missouri correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that even Dr. J. V. C. SMITH, of Boston, who rendered such valuable service as Mayor to the slave power by effecting the reclamation of BURNS, when he was in Leavenworth, found it necessary not to enter his name with all the usual wealth of initials, but as simple "J. SMITH, St. Louis." So little do these ruffians appreciate the services of their humble servants.

☞ The American Institute met last evening. Little was done. It was stated in reviewing the history of the late Fair, that a balance of about $5,000 remained in hand out of the receipt of $37,000, over the expenditure, and that it was expedient to be taking steps in anticipation of another Fair.

☞ The Democratic General Committee transacted no business of public interest last evening. How to liquidate the Committee's debts was the leading subject talked of.

☞ The Tenth Ward Grammar School, No. 44, (Allen-street,) gives a concert to-night at the Tabernacle—object, to buy a piano.

☞ Prof. EDWARD B. HUMPHREY, of the Theological Seminary located at Danville, Ky., [illegible] are now in [illegible] subscriptions [illegible] been raised [illegible] terians. [illegible] have already been [illegible] Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, [illegible] SPRING and PHILLIPS, of the Old-School [illegible] Church, commend the object.

☞ It is said, that England draws from us annually some $500,000 for steel pens. This is [illegible] when we remember that one of the [illegible] taught by all Yankee schoolmasters was how to make our own pens.

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.—There has been another change of proprietorship in the Albany Evening *Journal*. Mr. WEED retired more than a year ago. Mr. DAWSON withdrew from the establishment during the late campaign. Mr. TEN EYCK, the last of the partners, has now retired, and the new firm under the name of "[illegible] & Co." consists of SAMUEL WILKESON, Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, and JOHN and PHILIP TEN EYCK.

FREE NEGROES AT THE SOUTH.—In the North Carolina House of Commons, on the [illegible], Mr. MORRISON brought forward a resolution to instruct the appropriate Committee to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of giving magistrates the same jurisdiction over free persons of color as over slaves.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., No. 35 Wall-st. New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1856. At a meeting of the Trustees, held this day, it was unanimously resolved, That subscriptions be opened on Monday next, (the 1st of December,) for a Capital Stock of half a million of dollars, in cash, divided into Shares of one hundred dollars each. The said Stock is to receive a dividend of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and a further dividend of one-third of the [illegible] of the business at the close of each fiscal year. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company has paid to the merchants of this City, during the past [illegible] years, more than six millions of dollars for marine losses, and having now a large and desirable business, the Trustees are desirous of giving to the dealers an increased [illegible] basis of indemnity, and consider the [illegible] of the Company and its present condition, (which has been investigated by a Committee of this Board,) [illegible] sufficient assurance that the proposed capital stock will prove a profitable investment. Subscriptions to the Stock will be received on and after Monday, the 1st of December, 1856, at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wall-st. Published by direction of the Board of Trustees. ELLWOOD WALTER, President. C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &c. By order of Administrator. THE ENTIRE STOCK ABOVE GOODS, contained in the Emporium No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] portion of which was selected with great care by the late proprietor, Mr. G. W. Tuttle, during his recent visit to Europe—is to be sold at such very low prices, that it is hoped the whole can be disposed of during this month. Persons wishing any articles for presents will find this an excellent opportunity to obtain new and beautiful goods at a great reduction from usual prices. By calling early a better selection can be made, and the crowd of the Holidays avoided.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH has this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, Jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. [illegible] Front-st. in this City. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

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GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE. *From the Daily Standard, Syracuse, Nov.* [illegible]. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—One of Herring's Fire Proof Safes, sold by D. S. & S. P. GEER, of this city, passed through the ordeal of [illegible] First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate [illegible] proves: SALINA, Nov. [illegible]. *Messrs. D. S. & S. P. Geer, Agents,* [illegible] This is to certify that the Safe of S. C. Herring & Co. which was bought of you Oct. [illegible], was burned at the fire which occurred here on the morning of the [illegible] inst., and that the Safe underwent and resisted the most intense heat, and was not removed until the afternoon of the 12th, having remained in the fire 100 hours, and brought out the contents in a good state of preservation, and the paper on which this is written was part of the contents of said safe. AVERY & EVANS. The public are invited to call, examine and compare the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION with Wilder's and other patented Safes. For sale by S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 8 Murray-st., New-York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] GARDEN.—TUESDAY, DEC. 9.
[illegible] CLOSING CONCERTS.
THALBERG'S AND D'ANGRI'S
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE
in New-York, prior to their departure for other [illegible]
GRAND LYRIC ENTERTAINMENT,
[illegible] which [illegible]
Mme. D'ANGRI
will make her first appearance as a
LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
[illegible] from celebrated operas, assisted by
Mlle. MATHILDE D'ANGRI
and
Sig. MORELLI.
[illegible]
[illegible] .... Mme. D'Angri
[illegible] .... Sig. Morelli
The third act of "Romeo and Giulietta."
[illegible] .... Mme. D'Angri
[illegible] .... Mlle. Mathilde D'Angri
GRAND CONCERT.
S. THALBERG.
[illegible] by Mme. PATANIA
[illegible] her first appearance this season.
MR. THALBERG
Will play Fantasias on
[illegible] .... Lucia di Lammermoor
[illegible] .... Semiramide
[illegible] .... Mr. Bergman
[illegible]
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission to all parts .... One Dollar
[illegible] in Parquet and Dress [illegible] .... Fifty Cents extra
[illegible] (entrance in Crosby-st.) .... Fifty Cents
[illegible] Boxes (to hold five) .... Ten Dollars
[illegible] Boxes (to hold six) .... Two Dollars
[illegible] Tickets to Upper Boxes can only be had [illegible] in Crosby-st., in the evening.
THE SALE OF SEATS
[illegible] on Saturday, Dec. 6, at the two ticket offices, BREUSING'S, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.
On Saturday and Monday will be sold the $1 50 seats. On Tuesday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats.
POSITIVELY THE LAST CONCERT,
THURSDAY, DEC. 11,
At Niblo's Garden.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE
Having accepted an Engagement at the
Tacon Theatre, Havana,
Their performances in this Country will
MOST POSITIVELY CLOSE
On the 10th instant.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF MADAME LA GRANGE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
Will be presented
FOR THE THIRD TIME IN AMERICA,
Verdi's Grand Opera in three acts
LA TRAVIATA.
[illegible] .... Madame DE LA GRANGE
[illegible] .... Madame SIEDENBURG
[illegible] .... Signor BRIGNOLI
[illegible] .... Signor AMODIO
[illegible] Du Phol .... Signor GASPARONI
MAX MARETZEK .... Conductor.
Admission ... ONE DOLLAR | Second Circle .... 50 cents
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra | Amphitheatre .... 25 cents
[illegible] for either of the three performances may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
[illegible] at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 5,
Will be presented, for the eleventh time, the triumphantly successful comedy, in three acts, called
YOUNG NEW-YORK.
[illegible] has been triumphantly successful.
[illegible] Saratoga and New-York. Time—August and September, 1856.
[illegible] .... Mr. Burnett.
[illegible] Adolphus Washington Ten-per-cent. Mr. G. Jordan.
[illegible] .... Mr. T. B. Johnson.
[illegible] .... Mr. C. Wheatleigh.
[illegible] Needham Crawl .... Mr. Stoddart.
[illegible] Ten-per-cent .... Mrs. H. P. Grattan.
[illegible] .... Miss Josephine Manners.
[illegible] .... Miss Laura Keene.
[illegible] by the Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. T. Baker.
To conclude with the Comic Drama, in three acts, of
A CURIOUS CASE.
Supported by Messrs. Lingham, Stoddart, Ringgold, C. Wheatleigh and Miss Ada Clifton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
Tickets .... 50 cts.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MLLE. ROBERT. THE BALLET COMPANY.
ESPINOSA. YOUNG HENGLER.
THE INFANT WONDER, YOUNG AMERICA.
Jerome's Comicality, for the last night,
M. DU TOUPET.
M. du Toupet .... Espinosa
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by the Infant Wonder, Young America, (nightly received with the most enthusiastic cheers.) Young Hengler.
TWO GRAND PAS,
by Mlle. Robert and the Ballet Company.
GRAND REVIVAL OF RAOUL.
[illegible] .... Antoine | Zametti .... Jerome
Saturday—Great variety of entertainments, for the benefit of YOUNG HENGLER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Triumphant success of
MR. JAMES ANDERSON
and
MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY,
who will appear on
Friday, Dec. 5, in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE and Saturday in THE LADY OF LYONS and CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO, being for the benefit of
MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY.
Mr. Anderson and Miss Agnes Elsworthy will be sustained in these pieces by the full strength of this unrivaled company, presenting a combination of histrionic genius [illegible] to be seen, and the plays will be produced with that careful attention to perfection in properties and scenery for which this theatre is remarkable.
Mr. Isherwood's last scene in CLOUD AND SUNSHINE has been pronounced a perfect scenic picture.
Box Book open three days in advance.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Last night of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON.
Last night of the popular BLUEBELLE.
First night here of Boucicault's Drama of
THE PHANTOM.
Miss Agnes Robertson .... in .... Three Parts
With several pleasant Songs and Dances.
Mr. Dion Boucicault .... as .... The Phantom
Mr. Burton .... as .... Bob Barleycorn
Mr. G. Fisher, Miss Polly Marshall, Mr. M. Smith, &c.
Mlle. Dusy Barre will appear in the ballet.

CHINESE ROOMS.
No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's.
ONLY COMPLETE TROUPE IN THE WORLD.
SIG. DONETTI'S
Great Original Comic Troupe of
ACTING MONKEYS,
DOGS AND GOATS,
LAUGHABLE PANTOMIMES,
TIGHT AND SLACK ROPE, &c.
And MAGICAL ILLUMINATED DISOLVENOUS,
with wonderful Dog JOHN BULL.
Change of Time.—Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7¼ o'clock precisely; concluding at 9½. Admission 25 cents; orchestra seats, 50 cents; children half price.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.
A Grand Day Performance will be given on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
DOUBLE OPERA WEEK.
Grand revival of the two great Burlesque Operas,
TROVATORE AND MARITANA,
with all the charming and popular music.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 2 and 3, TROVATORE.
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, MARITANA,
with all the popular Music.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, the new local Drama,
WEALTH AND WORTH.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime,
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
BRIAN BOROIHME.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1856—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, ROMANCE UNDER DIFFICULTIES and MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. THIS EVENING at 7, PERFECTION, the CHILD OF THE REGIMENT and DEEDS OF DREADFUL NOTE. The renowned RUSSIAN GIANT is now here. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, [illegible]. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $[illegible], including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $750, including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to S. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

THE PALMER MARBLES.
On exhibition,
THE INDIAN GIRL
And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE YOUNG LADIES and gentlemen of Grammar School No. 45, in Allen-st., will take place at the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, under the direction of their teacher GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Esq. Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the School and at the door on evening of performance. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. For full particulars see [illegible].

[illegible] RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA [illegible] and collection of Scandinavian paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, [illegible] A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. [illegible] Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS—THE PLEASure derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. 261 6th-av., near 16th-st. See specimens.

DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES.
DRESS, CLOAK AND MANTILLA TRIMMING WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 Warren-street, New-York.
JOHN CLARKE has just received 3,000 dozen kid gloves, from $4 50 to $7 50 per dozen. Also, a line of fancy-lined silk gloves. Also, constantly on hand, gent.'s kid gloves, Honiton laces, velvet ribbons and trimmings of every description.

CLOAKS.
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT,
ALL NEW,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
above 9th-st.

RICH DRY GOODS.
SILKS—VELVETS—CLOAKS—
LACES—EMBROIDERIES—SCARFS—
CLOTHS—FLANNELS—MERINOS—
PRINTS—PLAIDS—POPLINS—DE LAINES—
MOURNING GOODS—BLANKETS—LINENS.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

SHERMAN & CO.,
NO. 373 BROADWAY,
Have reduced the price of their
$75 velvet flounced robes to $50.
Also, their $40 silk robes to $30.
Also, all their dollar silks to 6s.

A COMBINATION OF TASTE, ELEGANCE AND FASHION.
MACKENZIE'S
CLOAK AND MANTILLA ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 45 and 47 Canal-st.,
A few doors west of Broadway.
The advertiser was the first in this country to commence the manufacture of
LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
by means of which, for several years past, he has been enabled to give lucrative employment to a large class of industrious and intelligent American girls.
Is not this sufficient reason that his establishment should be patronized by the ladies of this City?
His long experience in trade enables him to select the choicest fabrics from the importations of
VELVET, MOIRE ANTIQUE AND CASHMERE BEAVER GOODS,
and, as his designs are received directly from Paris, he is prepared to furnish his customers with the
RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
at least fifty per cent. less than the imported manufactured articles.
Should not this fact induce the ladies to patronize his establishment?
Compare the style, make, quality and prices of his Mantillas with those of Parisian origin, and you must confess that, in every respect, his are superior.
Can a stronger inducement be offered to the ladies to patronize his establishment?
While Cloaks and Mantillas are confessedly more rich and elegant in appearance than Shawls, they are sold at less than half the price.
Thus fashion and economy dictate to the ladies the advantage of patronizing his establishment.
By doing so, they exercise
ECONOMY,
indulge their taste for
ELEGANCE AND FASHION,
and secure garments
Rich in design,
Of exquisite finish,
And superior manufacture.
His extensive Warerooms embrace every variety of
IMPORTED AND HOME MANUFACTURED CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
conspicuous among which are those so gloriously described in a late editorial of the New-York *Herald* as the
Zuleika,
Laurentine,
Cruvelli,
Czarina,
La Reine D'Ecosse,
Imperial Beauty
and
Mary Stuart.
Ladies, you must call, if you do not patronize the establishment of W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
JUST RECEIVED
PER PERSIA,
Will be opened on Monday, Dec. 1.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

OVERCOATS	AT	EVANS'
Overcoats	at	Evans'
Overcoats	at	Evans'
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Overcoats	EVANS'	Evans'
Overcoats		Evans'

EVANS' EXTENSIVE
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

Black and fancy cloth overcoats	$6	to	$15
Black and fancy Beaver overcoats	$6	to	$20
Black and fancy Pilot overcoats	$4	to	$12
Black and fancy Petersham overcoats	$4	to	$10
Whirlpool, niggerheads, Henskins, kerseys	$5	to	$15

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 800 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crinoline.

FURS.

HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane,
Has the best assortment of
FINE FURS
IN THE CITY,
And he will challenge competition as to price and quality.

LADIES CAN SEE THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF
FINE MINK ARTICLES,
AT HARLEY'S,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 33 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable,) styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.
None to surpass them this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. 698 Broadway.

FURS, FURS.—A LARGE AND CHOICE ASsortment, for ladies and misses, unsurpassed by any. Misses' and children's beavers, in all their varieties; the newest styles of children's velvet and cloth caps.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Canal-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

O. A. BROWNSON, LL. D.—WILL DELIVER a course of three lectures, on the *Characteristics of Modern Civilization*, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, on MONDAY, FRIDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, 12 and 17, 1856. Tickets to be had at the Catholic bookstores, and at the door on the night of the lectures.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Those members of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, who have not received their tickets for the Lectures of 1856, are informed that they can procure them on application to the Librarian, Mr. WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, at the Society's Rooms, No. 472 Broadway. The first lecture of the season will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, commencing at 7½ o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, No. 472 Broadway. GEORGE F. NESBIT.

ELIHU BURRITT—WILL DELIVER A LECture, in Hope Chapel, Broadway, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, *on the possibility and plan of a brotherly copartnership of North and South for the peaceful extinction of Slavery.* The lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents, paid at the door.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth-sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested for the distribution of Ball Tickets. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

VETERANS OF 1812.—A REGULAR MEETing of the Corps will be held at their head-quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 93 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 7 P. M., in behalf of the Corps.
A. W. JONES, Lieut. Col. Commandant.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING ONE OF Hoe's medium single large Cylinder Presses in complete order, and desirous of selling, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing E. R. WEBB, Printers' Warehouse, No. 16 Dutch-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SIX HAT-PRESSING machines, with blocks and fixtures in perfect order, at No. 265 Spring-st.; also to let, a three-story workshop suitable for carpenter or cabinet purposes. Apply at No. 34 Charlton-st., shop No. 265 Spring-st.

CARRIAGES—PERSONS WISHING GOOD family Carriages or Sleighs of any style, can be suited at MOTT & CO.'S Repository, No. 530 Broadway. Their stock consists of Coaches, Caleches, Coupes, Barouches, Rockaways, &c., &c. Give them a call.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—Halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Garnkirk Chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS habits, a situation to go South (or in this City). Can furnish good City references. Address C. E. S., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN, A PLACE as cook, is a most excellent baker, a competent washer and ironer, makes pastry and soups of all styles; also by her daughter, a girl of 12, to mind a baby—is smart and willing; they will go in the country or remain in the City; excellent reference as to competency and honesty. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A Protestant English girl as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; she is competent to fill either situation; the lady only parts with her on account of giving up housekeeping. Apply at her present place, No. [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ACTIVE INtelligent girl, as cook and pastry cook, makes all kinds of bread; would assist to wash and iron; can milk and make best quality butter; will be found careful and willing. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 138 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl; is a good washer and ironer, and plain cook. Has City reference, and is willing to do the chamberwork. Call, for two days, at the German Employment Office, No. 238 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR COLORED women; one as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and laundress. Also, the same, by four white young women. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, BY A Protestant young woman, who understands her business, and can show the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 738 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, and has no objections to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 8th-st., near 6th-av., in corset store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 Elizabeth-st., corner of Canal, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BUSINESS experience, a situation in a dry goods store. Very moderate compensation required. Address G. W. T., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS OR *chambermaid, by a competent person. Good City* reference can be given. Address No. 100 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTA*ble young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to* do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 Houston-st.

WANTED.—WE WILL GUARANTEE TO ANY person, in any town, $1,000 a year, in a light and respectable business. Particulars and plan sent on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps.
H. GEORGEFIELD & CO., Newark, N. J.

DOMESTICS WAITING FOR PLACES IN the needle-room of the Industrial Association, No. 1 Astor-place, corner of Broadway: One Protestant cook, two chambermaids, several good seamstresses and girls of all work.

HELP WANTED.

HOSIERY SALESMAN WANTED—IN A first-class jobbing house. He must be a first-class salesman, and have a knowledge of the business. Also, a young man to take care of stock and assist in the sales of said department. Address, post-paid, stating salary expected, references and real name, HOSIERY, Box No. 1,384 Post-Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BOOKSTORE, WHO writes a good, plain and somewhat rapid hand, and has been accustomed to copying; compensation, $3 a week. None but a steady, honest and intelligent boy is wanted; one who boards with his parents would be preferred. Application may be made in the handwriting of the applicant, and addressed to Box No. 1,476 Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A MIDDLEaged lady, of stirring, active disposition, is wanted to take charge of an establishment in the country. To the right sort of a person a permanent home, with satisfactory remuneration, will be insured. Address, with references, J. C. H., at this Office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, BY A STRAW goods and hat and cap house; a man who has a large State and Western trade will meet with favor and a good position. References required. Address Box No. 3,560 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A CLOTHING store. One acquainted with the business and has good City reference, can apply at No. 201 Greenwich-st., corner Fulton.

WANTED—A BOY TO RUN OF ERRANDS, &c. One with good recommendations may apply to No. 459 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Wanted, agents to sell Rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. Security required. Rare inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN, A COLLEGE GRADUATE, now engaged as instructor in one of our prominent City Institutions, having a few unengaged hours in the afternoon and evening, desires to obtain some private pupils. Instruction will be given in Latin, Greek and in other studies incident to a collegiate education. The highest recommendations as to moral and refined character, and as to qualifications, will be furnished. Address BRADSHAW, Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A MIDdle aged Protestant gentleman, French or German, to instruct in the above languages, with music, (vocal and instrumental.) To a good scholar, capable of taking the charge of the English branches also, a pleasant home and a liberal salary will be given. Address, with references, to D. D., Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A LADY GRADUATE DESIRES a situation as teacher; she teaches, in addition to the higher English branches, French, drawing, and painting in oil and water colors. The best of testimonials given. Address W. K. H., Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 28 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 15 Willow-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a party of adults; rooms on the second floor, with full board, will be required. Persons of respectability residing in a modern and well furnished house in a desirable neighborhood, will address HOPE, Union-square Post-Office. Private boarding-houses need not address.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman wishes for himself partial and for his wife full board, in a quiet, respectable (English preferred) private family, where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Location must be in the best part of the city. R. S., Letter-box No. 1965, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN IN an English private family, between Bleecker and 14th st. and 3d and 6th avs. Address Box No. 3,114 Post-Office, stating particulars.

TO LET.—SUITES OF FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms to let in a central location, and near Broadway. For particulars apply at No. 14 Bond-st.

NO. 81 BLEECKER-STREET—FOUR DOORS west of Broadway—a furnished bedroom to let for single gentlemen, on reasonable terms.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 766 BROADWAY, 2 BOOKkeepers, 4 clerks for dry goods and grocery stores, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 3 brakemen, a clerk for coal office, 2 barkeepers, 4 waiters, 3 firemen, 2 porters, 2 men for express wagons, 3 drivers, 4 men for steamers, 3 boys for stores and for trades, and 2 coachmen.
KAUFMAN & GARRATT, Proprietors.

SERVANTS, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, for City or country, can be obtained at the Scotch Intelligence Office, No. 37 Cedar-st., near Broadway, viz.: Cooks, nurses, seamstresses, girls for general work, young girls, &c. Also, farm servants, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c.

$500 TO $1,500.—SALESMEN, BOOK-KEEPers and clerks generally, who wish situations in mercantile houses, may obtain employment with the least possible delay by calling at the Merchants' and Clerks' Registry Office, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 18.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

YOU'LL WANT A MOUSTACHE BY NEW Year's day, and my onguent will make the whiskers or moustache grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1 per bottle; $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 309½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; ZIEBER, No. 44 East 3d-st., Philadelphia.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE TABLE.—Hotel, boarding and eating-house keepers take notice. For 16 cents and a postage stamp, I will send to any address a receipt worth $50 to every family. This is no humbug. If it does not give satisfaction, the money will be returned. No family should be without it a single day. Address O. H. BLACK, Philadelphia Post-Office.

DR. ALBAN GOLDSMITH—EX-PROFESSOR of Surgery, having returned to the City, will resume the practice and give lectures on Lithontripsy, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) also all diseases connected with the genito-urinary organs. Office No. 70 Franklin-st.; hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.

THE OFFICIAL CANVASS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, in relation to Votes cast for ELECTORS of PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 24th days of November, A. D. 1856, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election, held on the 4th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for ELECTORS of PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT was two millions, seven hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-one; of which David L. Seymour received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Addison Gardiner received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which John W. Lawrence received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which J. Sullivan Thorne received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Josiah W. Brown received forty-one thousand nine hundred and twelve; of which Michael Tuomey received forty-one thousand nine hundred and five; of which William M. Tweed received forty-one thousand nine hundred; of which James C. Willett received forty-one thousand nine hundred and twelve; of which William D. Kennedy received forty-one thousand nine hundred and ten; of which Edward Cooper received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Benjamin Brandreth received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Israel P. Tremain received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which David W. Wooley received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Rufus Reed received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which George E. Davis received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Josiah B. Plumb received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which John Willard received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Winslow C. Watson received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Daniel D. Campbell received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which John Edgerton received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which John Stryker received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Merlin Jackson received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Sidney T. Fairchild received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Alburn Foster received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which James P. Haskin received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Michael S. Myers received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which George M. Morton received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Nicoll Halsey received forty-one thousand *nine hundred and thirteen*; of which Reuben P. Wisner received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Charles H. Clark received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Miles P. Lampson received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Charles Lee received *forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen*; of which Isaac V. Vanderpoel received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Eleazer Harmon received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Frederick Lansing received forty-one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Daniel Ullman received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-two; of which J. C. Dann received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which William H. Vanderbilt received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Roswell Graves received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which J. H. Toose received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Benedict Lewis, Jr., received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Gilbert C. Dean received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Henry Grinnell received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Alexander M. C. Smith received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Richard S. Gray received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Abram Hatfield received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Andrew Conger received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Rufus W. Watson received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Charles Whiting received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Orsamus Eaton received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which L. G. Ten Eyck received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Daniel A. Bullard received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Henry N. Brush received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Sylvester Gilbert received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Charles B. Freeman received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which William Greenman received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Theodore S. Faxton received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Alexander McDowell received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Abner C. Mattoon received thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty-two; of which Henry H. Babcock received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which B. Davis Noxon received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which John Knowles received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which B. Stosson received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Lewis H. Culver received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Truman Warner received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Jonathan Child received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Abel Webster received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which John T. Bush received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Nelson Randall received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which James G. Johnson received nineteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four; of which Samuel Holly received six thousand three hundred and ninety-nine; of which Moses H. Grinnell received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one; of which James L. Wadsworth received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy-one; of which Minthorne Tompkins received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Amos R. Stanton received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which James Kennedy received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Herman Rastor received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Daniel L. Pettee received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which John S. Belcher received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Daniel [illegible] Conover received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Thos. Carnley received seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine; of which Jared V. Peck received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which John P. Jones received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Erastus Cooke received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Robert A. Barnard received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which John G. McMurray received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Henry H. Van Dyck received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which John C. Hulbert received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Jacob D. Kingsland received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Smith Stillwell received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Daniel Cady received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Robert H. Hughson received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which James S. Lynch received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which William S. Sayre received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Daniel H. Marsh received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Ashley Davenport received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Leroy Morgan received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Eleazer Burnham received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Melatiah H. Lawrence received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Josiah B. Williams received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Isaac L. Endress received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Freeman Clarke received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which William S. Mallory received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which William Keep received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Rufus Wheeler received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy; of which Delos E. Sill received seventeen thousand seven hundred and seventy, and that there were five scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1856. NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK in relation to Votes cast for GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, CANAL COMMISSIONER, INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS, CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS, and MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th days of November, and the 1st and 2d days of December, A. D. 1856, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 4th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of GOVERNOR was seventy-seven thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight; of which Amasa J. Parker received forty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-four; of which John A. King received fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-four; of which Erastus Brooks received twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-three; and that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was seventy-seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-six; of which John Vanderbilt received forty-one thousand one hundred and twenty; of which Henry R. Selden received fifteen thousand one hundred; of which Lyman Odell received twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-one; and that there were twenty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of CANAL COMMISSIONER was seventy-seven thousand four hundred and seventy-eight; of which John Leslie Russell received forty-one thousand and twenty-five; of which Amos H. Prescott received twenty-one thousand two hundred; of which Charles H. Sherrill received fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three; and that there were thirty scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS was seventy-seven thousand one hundred and thirty-five; of which Matthew T. Brennan received forty thousand five hundred and ninety-three; of which James P. Sanders received twenty-one thousand three hundred and seventy-six; of which Wesley Bayley received fifteen thousand one hundred and thirty-one; and that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS of the State was seventy-seven thousand five hundred and forty-five; of which Horatio G. Warner received forty-one thousand and thirty-one; of which Alexander Mann received twenty-one thousand one hundred and ninety-four; of which Russell F. Hicks received fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety-three; and that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for Third Congressional District was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; of which Daniel E. Sickles received five thousand seven hundred and sixteen; of which Augustine J. H. Duganne received twenty-nine hundred and five; of which Guy R. Pelton received two thousand one hundred and twenty-six; and that there were twenty-eight scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for Fourth Congressional District, was eleven thousand five hundred and ninety-nine; of which John Kelly received eight thousand three hundred and nineteen; of which Lewis W. Ryckman received fourteen hundred and ninety-seven; of which W. Frederick Gould received seventeen hundred and thirty-five, and that there were forty-eight scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for Fifth Congressional District, was seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-[illegible]; of which William B. Maclay received three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; of which Philip Hamilton received four hundred and thirty-eight; of which Daniel L. Northrup received two thousand and [illegible]; of which George H. Andrews received fourteen hundred and eighty-five, and that there were nineteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Representative in Congress for Sixth Congressional District, was fifteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight; of which John Cochrane received seven thousand five hundred and thirty-one; of which Thomas R. Whitney received three thousand nine hundred and ninety-one; of which Abram G. Williams received three thousand six hundred and fifty-eight; of which scattering received forty-eight.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for Seventh Congressional District, was fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighty; of which Elijah Ward received six thousand five hundred and thirty-one; of which George Briggs received four thousand four hundred and sixty-six; of which James W. Nye received four thousand one hundred; of which John Ballock received eight hundred and fifty-four; and that there were thirty-four scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS for Eighth Congressional District, was fourteen thousand nine hundred and thirteen; of which Abram Wakeman received three thousand seven hundred and sixty; of which Horace F. Clark received seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two; of which Shepherd Knapp received three thousand six hundred and fifty-one; and that there were twenty scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 2d day of December, A. D., 1856.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY:
The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of November, and on the 1st and 2d days of December, A. D., 1856, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 4th day of November, in the year aforesaid: Do certify as follows, to wit: That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the First Assembly District was two thousand four hundred and twenty-three; of which Daniel Mahen received one thousand and sixty-nine; of which John Decker received four hundred and eighty-two; of which Frederick W. C. Wedekind received seven hundred and eight; of which Edward Pepper received one hundred and forty-seven; and that there were seventeen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of *ASSEMBLY in the Second Assembly District* was three thousand eight hundred and six; of which Thomas Kivlen received two thousand four hundred and four; of which Joseph Canning received seven hundred and three; of which Mosley Lyon received five hundred and fifty; *of which William O. Jenkins received one hundred* and eighteen; and that there were thirty-one scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Third Assembly District was two thousand four hundred and eighty-five; of which Andrew Sheehan received one thousand three hundred and fifty-four; of which James Hays received nine hundred and eleven; of which Henry Bertram received two hundred and ten; and that there were ten scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Fourth Assembly District, was three thousand and twenty-four; of which John D. Dixon received one thousand five hundred and twenty-two; of which Jeremiah Lothrop received six hundred and thirteen; of which John D. Kinsey received eight hundred and eighty-one, and that there were eight scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Fifth Assembly District, was four thousand two hundred and eighty-three; of which John J. Reilly received two thousand one hundred and six; of which Edward Merritt received one thousand one hundred and fifty-seven; of which Stewart L. Woodford received eight hundred and fifty-eight; of which Thomas H. Fawn received one hundred and forty-eight; and that there were fourteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Sixth Assembly District, was three thousand eight hundred and one; of which Morris De Camp received seven hundred and fifty-nine; of which Peter C. Male received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one; of which Nathaniel Roe received one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, and that there were thirteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY in the Seventh Assembly District was five thousand four hundred and twenty-nine; of which Henry J. Irving received one thousand nine hundred and two; of which Samuel Brevoort received two hundred and sixty; of which Jacob L. Dodge received one thousand four hundred and seven; of which Philip W. Engs received six hundred and eighty-four; of which James W. Lawson received one thousand one hundred and sixty-four; and that there were twelve scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY in the Eighth Assembly District was three thousand and forty-three; of which Thomas Charlock received one thousand three hundred and eighty-one; of which Samuel S. Thorp, junior, received one hundred and seventy-one; of which Cornelius Corson received nine hundred and seventy-seven; of which Theodore Stuyvesant received sixty-nine; of which Robert Macoy received seven hundred and twenty-three; of which Alexander P. Sharp received nineteen; and that there were three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY in the Ninth Assembly District was five thousand two hundred and ninety; of which Erastus W. Glover received three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine; of which Richard G. Hunt received one thousand three hundred and thirty-three; of which Peter Tostevin received six hundred and forty-four; of which Michael Hoffman received three; and that there were eleven scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY in the Tenth Assembly District was six thousand eight hundred and eleven: of which Alexander Spaulding received one thousand four hundred and twelve; of which James S. Sluyter received three thousand four hundred and three; of which Dennis Sadlier received five hundred and fifty-six; of which James Hogg received one thousand four hundred and twenty-two; and that there were eighteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY in the Eleventh Assembly District was three thousand four hundred and seventy-five; of which Charles T. Mills received one thousand one hundred and thirty-two; of which James J. Reilly received one thousand six hundred and eighty-five; of which Edward Collins received five hundred and nineteen; of which James G. Laroe received one hundred and twenty-five; and that there were fourteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY in the Twelfth Assembly District was two thousand nine hundred and thirty-five; of which Nicholas W. Mooney received two thousand and eighty-eight; of which William M. Wade received four hundred and forty-five; of which Benjamin W. Richards received three hundred and seventy-one; of which David B. Adams received twenty-two; and that there were nine scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Thirteenth Assembly District was three thousand four hundred and sixty-four; of which Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., received one thousand two hundred and forty-eight; of which Wickham Hoffman received one thousand two hundred and twenty; of which John T. Power received nine hundred and eighty-two; and that there were fourteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Fourteenth Assembly District was ten thousand one hundred and eight; of which Joseph B. Pollock received two thousand eight hundred and six; of which David R. Jacques received two thousand six hundred and eighty-one; of which Robert B. Bradford received three thousand five hundred and ninety-two; of which Stephen D. Gardner received one thousand and thirteen; and that there were sixteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Fifteenth Assembly District was five thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; of which Arthur Woods received three thousand one hundred and fifty-seven; of which Edwin A. Ware received one thousand five hundred and thirty-five; of which Thomas Doyle received one thousand one hundred and seventy-one; and that there were twenty-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for MEMBER of ASSEMBLY in the Sixteenth Assembly District was seven thousand seven hundred and ninety; of which Charles McNeill received one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine; of which Samuel T. Roberts received two thousand one hundred and ninety-four; of which George W. Walling received eight hundred and sixty-five; of which Alexander P. Sharp received one hundred and eighty-six; of which John H. Feeney received one thousand and thirty-seven; of which George Opdyke received two thousand and fifty-five; and that there were fourteen scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1856. NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO MAYOR, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, CITY JUDGE, GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE AND POLICE JUSTICE FOR THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th days of November, and on the 1st and 2d days of December, 1856, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said county, at the General Election held on the Fourth day of November, in the year aforesaid,

Do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for MAYOR was seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen; of which Fernando Wood received thirty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-six; of which Isaac O. Barker received twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two; of which Anthony J. Bleecker received nine thousand six hundred and seventy-one; of which James S. Libby received four thousand six hundred and eighty-four; of which James R. Whiting received thirty-six hundred and thirty-eight; and that there were seventy-four scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION was seventy-six thousand six hundred and nine; of which Richard Busteed received thirty-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-seven; of which Louis N. Glover received [illegible] thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight; of which Robert [illegible] received thirteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-one; and that there were ninety-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for CITY JUDGE was seventy-four thousand four hundred and nine; of which Abraham D. Russell received twenty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five; of which John H. White received twenty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight; of which Elisha S. Capron received sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-seven; of which Ambrose L. Pinney received seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four; and that there were sixty-five scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for GOVERNOR of the ALMSHOUSE was seventy-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-three; of which Patrick G. Moloney received thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight; of which Benjamin F. Pinckney received twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-six; of which Charles Bruenninghausen received thirteen thousand eight hundred and forty-four; of which Nicholas Dimond received four thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight scattering votes; and that there were one hundred and seventy-eight scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for POLICE JUSTICE for the Third Judicial District, was nine thousand and twenty-five; of which Joseph Sherman Brownell received four thousand two hundred and fifteen; of which James M. Murray received three thousand [illegible] hundred and thirty-one; of which Robert H. Johnston received eleven hundred and seventy-five; and that there were four scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, this 2d day of December, A. D. 1856. NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1856, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That FERNANDO WOOD, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City and County of New-York.

That RICHARD BUSTEED, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Counsel to the Corporation of the City and County of New-York.

That ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected City Judge of the City and County of New-York.

That PATRICK G. MOLONEY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Governor of the Almshouse of the City and County of New-York.

That JOSEPH SHERMAN BROWNELL, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Third Judicial District of the City and County of New-York.

Dated New-York, December 2, 1856.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election held on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1856, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

That DANIEL MAHEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the First Assembly District of said City and County.

That THOMAS KIVLEN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Second Assembly District of said city and county.

That ANDREW SHEEHAN, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly for the Third Assembly District of said city and county.

That JOHN D. DIXON, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District of said city and county.

That JOHN J. REILLY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District of said city and county.

That NATHANIEL ROE, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District of said city and county.

That HENRY J. IRVING, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District of said city and county.

That THOMAS CHARLOCK, by the greatest number *of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District of said city and county.*

That ERASTUS W. GLOVER, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District of said city and county.

That JAMES S. SLUYTER, by the greatest number of *votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for* the Tenth Assembly District of said city and county.

That JAMES J. REILLY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eleventh Assembly District of said city and county.

That NICHOLAS W. MOONEY, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Twelfth Assembly District of said city and county.

That JOSEPH B. VARNUM, junior, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District of said city and county.

That ROBERT B. BRADFORD, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District of said city and county.

That ARTHUR WOODS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District of said city and county.

That SAMUEL T. ROBERTS, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District of said city and county.

Dated, NEW-YORK, December 2, A. D. 1856.
NATHAN C. ELY, Chairman.
D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON 37TH-st., near Lexington-av.; the houses are 4 stories high, basement, iron verandahs, Croton water, gas, all in good order; also, 2 houses on the south side of 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; houses 3 stories high, basements, Croton water, gas, well finished and in good order; also, a first-class brown-stone 3 story and high basement house on 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; lot 25 ft. by half of block, the house 25 ft. by 62, all modern improvements and in first-rate order; for further particulars, apply to D. S. DUNCOMBE, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x46 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.
F. C. BUCKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GRADE EQUAL TO MURRAY HILL—A neat cottage house and three lots of ground, situate on the north side of 81st-st., between 4th and 5th avs., near Central Park. Terms easy. Apply to G. B. SMITH, No. 101 West-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE.—The premises No. 789 Broadway, directly opposite the New-York Hotel. The store, basement and sub-cellar is 126 feet deep. The second floor is in one room of the same depth, and is one of the finest rooms on Broadway. Suitable for club, lecture or library.
Also, 4 suites of rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for gentlemen's lodgings. Will be rented together or separate.
Also, the second floor of No. 530 Broadway, in one room, suitable for a merchant tailor, milliner or most any respectable business.
Also, very fine large rooms on the third and fourth floors, suitable for either business or gentlemen's lodgings. Inquire of JNO. G. WYMAN, No. 530 Broadway.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.
FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORE NO. 322 Broadway, 25 by 130 feet deep, running to the alley from Reade-st., and forming an L on that street. Apply to CHURCHILL, WALKLEY & JOHNSON, on the premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 120 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 161 BROADWAY, TWO FRONT rooms. Inquire of BENZ & ELMI, 12 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE YEARS' LEASE AND furniture (of good quality) of the desirably-located house No. 12 London-terrace, with immediate possession. Apply to SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, Broadway and 28th-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A beautiful situation, in full view of the river, 15 minutes' ride from the Fishkill station, Hudson River Railroad. New house and out-houses, fine soft spring water, scenery unsurpassed, 25 acres land, and will be sold very low. Inquire of A. L. ACKERMAN,
No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—About two hours' ride by railroad from this City, containing some 90 acres of improved land, small dwelling-house, barn, corn-cribs, &c.; good water and pleasant location. Can be bought cheap and on accommodating terms. For further information, apply to the Second Teller, Bank of North America, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid farm of 340 acres, on the Hudson River. Price $20,000, unincumbered. Also, an elegant country seat at Flushing; ample buildings, with 22 acres. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., 198 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 132 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, pustular faces. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; T. E. CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston, and druggists generally.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CARY & CO., F. C. WELLS, and by druggists everywhere.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

[illegible]

[illegible] AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRONZES, [illegible] the Vieille Montagne Société, Paris. WM. TOPPING & CO., [illegible] opposite Trinity Church, will sell on [illegible]DAY, Dec. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the auction [illegible] of BRONZES, comprising a great variety [illegible] adapted to the coming holiday season, [illegible] of the trade, as well as private buyers, is [illegible] the goods having been selected with [illegible] for this market, and it is believed [illegible] the most attractive sale of the kind ever made [illegible]. Every lot will be sold without reserve.

WM. T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALESROOM, NO. [illegible] between Maiden-lane and John-st. [illegible] BOYD will sell as above, THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the [illegible] stock of first-class, new and second-hand cabinet [illegible] contained in the above salesroom, consisting in part of two second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, [illegible] and in perfect order; also, several [illegible] bureaus, washstands, [illegible] mahogany chairs, oak dining chairs, [illegible] superior marble-top etageres, elegantly [illegible] costly rosewood and [illegible] bookcases, solid carved [illegible] tables, with [illegible] clocks, costly French [illegible] tea sets, forks, spoons, [illegible] oak dining tables, chairs, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, [illegible] with marble tops, pure hair mattresses, [illegible] enameled chamber [illegible] marble tops; several fine oil paintings, French-plate oval and pier mirrors. At 12 o'clock will be sold two second-hand piano-fortes, one [illegible] and one rosewood. Catalogues on morning of [illegible] goods carefully packed for shipping at a reasonable [illegible].

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., NEW Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Great sale of English line [illegible] by order of the London Publishers, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M. In this fine collection will be found the choicest works of the following eminent artists: Landseer, Turner, Hogarth, Wilkie, Ansdell, [illegible] Stothard, Sidney Cooper and others. Also, the new picture by Harvey, Columbus discovering America. Proofs of the Marriage and Coronation of Queen Victoria. Proofs of Night and Morning, by Landseer. The Feed and Hall, Trial of Russell, Landscapes, Historical, Devotional and Miscellaneous subjects. All superb and [illegible] and excel anything of the kind ever offered to the public. Gentlemen desirous of completing their portfolios will find this an opportunity seldom met with. The goods will be on exhibition Friday. The attention of the trade is invited, the entire stock will be sold by order of the London Publishers and will be positive. Also, the entire catalogue of Great Racing and Hunting prints by [illegible] and Ackerman. Connoisseurs attend. Catalogues describing each print can be had on application at the office.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., NEW Auction and Commission House, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., large sale of new furniture, being the stock of a first-class City manufacturer, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak hall, parlor, kitchen, chamber and library furniture, parlor and chamber suites.

At 12 o'clock will be offered for account of A. M. McPhail, Jr., 2 rosewood piano-fortes, second style Louis XIV, 7 octaves [illegible], Cupid scale, cost $500 each; 1 rosewood piano-forte, third style Louis XIV, 7 octaves, No. 6,662, Cupid scale, cost $450; 1 rosewood piano, 2 round corners, 7 octaves, No. 629, Cupid scale, cost $400; 1 rosewood piano, R. C. 7 M., 7 octaves, No. [illegible], cost $300.

The above piano-fortes are of Lemuel Gilbert's make, Boston, are fully warranted, and will be sold without reserve. Also 11 piano-fortes, different styles; manufacturers, Hallet, Davis & Co., Waters, Bennett & Co., Brooks & Co., &c. The largest piano auction sale this season. Catalogues ready.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—AT THEIR [illegible] Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1856, at 10½ o'clock A. M. (Sold for account of A. M. McPhail.)

COSTLY PIANO-FORTES.

2 rosewood piano-fortes 3d style Louis XIV, 7 octaves, Nos. 6,653 and 6,[illegible]; Cupid scale; cost $500 each.

1 rosewood piano-forte, 3d style Louis XIV, 7 octaves, No. 6,662; Cupid scale; cost $450.

1 rosewood piano-forte, 2 round corners, 7 octaves, No. [illegible]; cost $400.

1 rosewood piano, R. C. T. M., 7 octaves, No. 5,065; cost $300.

Also, 11 piano-fortes, different styles, Lee, Hall, Waters, Bennett & Co., Brooks & Co., makers.

All the above are new pianos, direct from the manufacturer, and will be positively sold without reserve, being probably the largest assortment of piano-fortes ever offered at any auction sale.

Also, 20,000 Havana cigars, best brands.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., for account of whom it may concern, diamonds, jewelry, gold watches, comprising a large assortment of elegant diamond rings, pins, ear-rings, breast-pins, bracelets, crosses, &c., together with opal, garnet and pearl set jewelry of every description; single stone and cluster rings; single stone and cluster diamond scarf pins; diamond single stone breastpins; diamond earrings, [illegible] enameled breastpins, bracelets and ear-rings; gold thimbles, tooth-picks, spectacles, pencil cases, &c.; silver ware, &c.

Watches.—Fine gold lepine lever chronometers, Duplex hunting levers, &c., with double and single dials; fine gold fob, vest and guard chains, of various patterns, together with a large assortment of other jewelry.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE.—H. T. LEEDS will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, all the handsome furniture in the [illegible] dwelling No. 121 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The furniture consists in part of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; three handsome solid rosewood suites in French brocatel; large etageres, with plate-glass doors and backs; do. rosewood side and centre tables; French pier glass, slab and brackets; [illegible] tapestry carpets, do. ingrain sofas, chairs, rockers, with work tables; lace curtains and brocatel to 9 windows; Gothic bookcases, do. wardrobes, do. bureaus, [illegible] hair mattresses, feather-beds, pillows, spring mattresses; oil-paintings, Dresden wares, splendid parlor ornaments, with a large variety of handsome bedroom furniture, China dinner sets, tea sets, with a variety of cut glass, &c. Sale positive.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—At No. 158 West 21st-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on the above day, by catalogue, the entire splendid furniture of the house, which was made to order by Bosha and others of the best makers of the City—the vases, elegant China, bronzes, &c., were imported for the present owner by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout, and make a magnificent sale of parlor, dining-room, library, and chamber furniture, all in rich carved rosewood and oak, splendid parlor suites, rich carpets, paintings, silver ware, rich China, statuary, &c., such as seldom if ever has been offered at auction. Sale will commence with basement, including range, portable furnace, and culinary arrangements. For full particulars, see *Courier*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Express*, and *Herald*. Catalogues at house on the morning of sale, which will be strictly peremptory.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.

BY GERARD & BETTS.—MONDAY, Dec. 8, at 12½ o'clock, at No. 240 Front-st., at Wilson's Saw Mill, near Jackson-st.

SAW-MILL MACHINERY, &c.—1 circular saw table, with 11-inch saw and mandril; 2 do., do., with 22-inch do., do.; 3 do., do., with 18, 14 and 11-inch saw; 1 scroll do., 180 feet belting, 1 small bung machine, 1 small rotary plane, 1 two-inch and 1 one-inch shaft with pulleys; together with various lots of bolts, rings, wrenches, pullies, shafts, tools, utensils, &c., &c., appertaining to a saw mill.

The whole in good running order, and can be seen on the morning of sale. Terms cash.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT THE STORES OF E. B. FRANKLIN & CO., No. 86 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, large stock of second-hand and new household furniture, pianos, carpets, mirrors, French China and glassware, silver-plated ware, clocks, fancy goods, &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and others, as a large quantity of very superior furniture, &c., upon which advances have been made, must positively be sold.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—TO-MORROW, (SATURday,) at 10 A. M., at No. 108 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, the contents of the house, embracing the furniture of 10 rooms; in the parlors are one rosewood suite in crimson and maroon brocatel, etagere, centre, side and sofa tables, curtains, mantel ornaments, &c., Brussels carpets, &c.; also rosewood piano-forte, made by T. Gilbert & Co. Dealers and others wishing to purchase will please take notice that the goods must be removed as fast as sold.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN will sell, at the stores of E. B. Franklin & Co., No. 86 Nassau-st., THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to pay advances, large stock of second hand and new household furniture, pianos, carpets, mirrors, French china and glass ware, silver-plated ware, clocks, fancy goods, &c. This sale is worthy the attention of the trade, housekeepers and others, as a large quantity of very superior furniture, &c., upon which advances have been made, must positively be sold.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Platt-st., by order of the Assignee, an entire stock of English and American hardware, &c. Also, the whole of the fixtures and office furniture, safes, &c. Also, the lease of the store, having two years to run from 1st of May next. Terms cash, in current funds, on delivery of the goods. Catalogues now ready.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT AUCTION (in continuation) THIS DAY at No. 806 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock at No. 806 Broadway, the balance of elegant first-class rosewood furniture of the best warranted manufacture of C. J. Schmitt. This day's sale will include all the parlor furniture, dining-room suites, &c. Will be sold without reserve upon a liberal credit.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT will include in their sale of FURS, SKINS, &c. of THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 5, a large assortment of manufactured Furs, especially adapted to first-class City trade, in the very finest Hudson Bay sable talmas, capes, half capes and victorines, with muffs and cuffs to match; mink talmas, capes, half capes, &c.; stone-marten talmas, capes, half capes, &c.; fitch talmas, capes, half capes, &c.; Rocky Mountain sable talmas, capes, half capes, &c.; ermine talmas, capes, half capes, &c.; and children's goods of all descriptions. The above made-up goods will be sold without reserve, in consequence of a dissolution of copartnership. Also, 300 sleigh robes, in black, brown and white bear, fox, wolf, buffalo and wild cat. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock at the auction room, No. 38 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

I. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY I. BOGART.—BY virtue of a chattel mortgage, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 74 Beekman-st., on the third floor, in the City of New-York, the following property, viz.: 4 Adams power Printing Presses, 1 Hoe's Hydraulic Press, 22 gross double-medium Press Boards, 250 Stereotype Blocks, different sizes, 25 Chases, different sizes. LOUIS H. VULTEE, Att'y for Mortgagee and Constable, Office Marine Court.

N. B.—The above presses can be seen in working order at the above-named place, during working hours.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.

In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 7 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 8 per cent. bonds. For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE SACKETS HARBOR AND SARATOGA R. R. Co., No. 24 William-st. Dec. 3, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers for one million of dollars of the bonds of this Company, that the second installment of 5 per cent. will be payable on the 10th day of December to CHARLES A. MACY, Treasurer, at the Park Bank. Per order of the Board. E. D. SAXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1856. The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday, (the 10th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. GILBERT WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE Co., New-York, Dec. 3, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

WANTED—STOCK OF THE DETROIT LOCOmotive Works, for which real estate, or other stocks will be given in exchange. Apply to J. BELL, No. 35 Pine-st.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all [illegible] paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to [illegible] and to issue Policies of Insurance on [illegible] Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property [illegible].

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	C'AS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID R. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 35 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

Cash Capital .... $200,000, ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milliken,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grevers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	F. Cousinery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Burlarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriani,	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. Fell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardy,	C. L. Recknagel,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.

GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, for an infringement of the patent of ALLEN's Continuous Gum Teeth, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth. Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 267 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place. EDWARD J. COOK, JOHN J. WICKS. NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. EDWARD PRIME Jr., has, this day, been admitted as partner in our house. PRIME & CO., No. 54 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1856.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by SLOTE & JANES, Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st.

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 73 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Building.)

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.

THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB, No. 61 Gouverneur-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 973 Broadway, corner of 19th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical, [illegible] teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, 683 Broadway and family etc., and at No. 195 2d-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

WARWICK INSTITUTE, WARWICK, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—C. L. BURNET, A. M., Principal. The Winter Term of the Warwick Institute will commence on Monday, Nov. 17, 1856. Circulars with full information may be obtained at the store of Mr. JOHN GILMORE, No. 28 6th-av., New-York.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVErack, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 5. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL, MONOCHROMATIC, AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—Lessons in the above at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, near Union-square. Address EUROPEAN, care of Mr. Schaus, No. 629 Broadway.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING.—LESSONS in the above, at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, No. 206 4th-av. Address Y. City references.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, 273 10th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.

New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Early application is earnestly requested.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TONED ROSEwood piano-forte, made by a piano-maker for his own use, but sickness compelling its disposal, will be sold at an immense sacrifice. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without eolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st. between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 463 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange. CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

TAYLOR & YOUNG—SEVEN OCTAVE piano-fortes, in plain and fancy cases, made in the most durable manner and warranted. For sale at the manufactory, No. 15 Mercer-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER LAST A letter was mailed at Albany, directed to B. J. LEEDOM, Esq., Secretary of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia, containing the following described notes, drawn by the subscribers, which have not reached their destination. The public are therefore warned against receiving or negotiating them, as they will not be paid by us.

No. 607, dated Oct. 15, 1856, at 6 months, $442.

No. 608, dated Nov. 1, 1856, at 6 months, $1,500.

No. 609, dated Nov. 3, 1856, at 6 months, $1,500.

No. 610, dated Nov. 5, 1856, at 6 months, $1,530.

W. & J. TREADWELL, PERRY & NORTON. ALBANY, Dec. 2, 1856.

CAUTION.—A BATCH OF NOTES ENDORSED by us for collection in Bank having been lost or mislaid, *we hereby caution the public* against buying or negotiating any drafts drawn by Wm. Harrison, of Baltimore, on Rollin Sandford, of this City, accepted by him, and falling due in this month of December; also, the note of A. H. Baldwin in favor of E. V. Haughwout, and endorsed by him, dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1856, at 60 days, due 26th December, inst., for $650; also, the note of Thompson & Lyon in favor of Brown Brothers & Co., dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1856, at 30 days, for $1,509 49, due 21st December, inst., the payment of all which has been stopped. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENing, either in a Fulton Ferry and 5th-av. stage, or in passing from 11th-st. through Broadway and 14th-st. to Irving-place, a hair bracelet, with gold clasp, with initials L. W. on it. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to No. 292 Pearl-st., shall receive the above reward and thanks of the owner.

FOUND—A POCKET BOOK, (DEC. 3,) IN ONE of the Wall-st. stages. Inquire at No. 93 Wall-st., first floor, or at the Metropolitan Post-Office, in the new Bible House, Astor-place.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS,

For sale very low. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES VERY LOW.—Fine Gold LEPINE WATCHES $20 00

Fine Gold DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled $25 00

Gold Hunting-case PATENT LEVERS $38 00

Beautiful ENAMELED WATCHES $35 00

Ladies' beautiful Gold Watches, in richly engraved cases, from $35 to $90 each.

Diamond and Enamel Watches, $65 to $650.

Silver Watches from $9 to $75; and all other styles of Watches for sale, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices. G. C. ALLEN, Importer, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

JEWELRY, VERY LOW.—ALL KINDS OF Gold Guard Chains; Fob, Vest, and Chateleine Chains; Gold Earrings, Pins, Bracelets, Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Seals, Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Crosses, Armlets, Studs, Sleeve-Buttons, Gold Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, and all kinds of Jewelry, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE SENIOR PARTner of a well-known jobbing house, wishing to retire from business on the 1st of January next, the junior desires to make arrangements with some party having from $40,000 to $50,000, to continue the business as active or special partner. The house was established about ten years since, and has been very successful. Address Box No. 4,556 Post-office.

$2,000 IN THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS.—The undersigned wishes to connect himself with an established Publishing Business, in which business he has experience. He would invest the above amount in the concern, and can bring the highest recommendations. Address with particulars, A. O. Y., *Times* Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

CAST IRON PIPES FOR BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 31st day of December 1856, at the office of the undersigned, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, for the cast iron pipes, branches and other castings required for the distribution of water in the City of Brooklyn.

Plans, specifications and all information can be had at the office of the Nassau Water Company, or our office as above, after the 15th inst. H. S. WELLS & CO., Contractors.

No. 3 HALSEY'S BUILDINGS, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1856.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., near Grace Church, No. 39 Chambers-st., and No. 53 Ann-st.

Second edition now ready:

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN, just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price, $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 53 Ann-st.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 28 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 13, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax-payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same, by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 15th day of last September, to the day of payment. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

BREAD!—DON'T GRUMBLE ABOUT SIZE, GO to your old friend HOLMES, No. 302 2d-av., corner of 18th-st. He is selling 52 oz. for one shilling.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The popularity acquired by this truly invaluable medicine is as extended as it is richly merited in Dyspepsia, Bilious complaints, General Debility, and the various internal disorders to which it affords speedy and lasting relief.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—CONSUMPTION.—WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA, a safe, reliable family medicine, warranted not to contain one particle of mercury or any other mineral poison, not a nine-days wonder got up to sell and humbug the public. He has used it for years in private families of friends, and now at the urgent request of hundreds who have seen its remarkable cures where every other remedy has failed, he offers it to the public to benefit and relieve those suffering from that fatal disease so inherent to our changeable climate, carrying off its thousands to an early grave, Consumption. It has effected some of the most remarkable cures ever heard of. How some dear friend was saved from Death when all hope was given up, now live and enjoy good health. Its rare qualities are not only in relieving consumptive patients, but for all diseases of the lungs, racking nervous coughs, night sweats, bronchial affections of the throat, internal inflammation; where the blood is impure it has no equal. The discoverer of Pulmonacia is RICHARD WATKINSON, a gentleman of well-known standing in Philadelphia and New-York. Those that are acquainted with him know there is no quackery or humbug about it, as the number of certificates that can be obtained at the office will satisfy the most incredulous as to its value. R. WATKINSON.

No. 448 Broadway is the only place in the City where it can be obtained. Price $1 per bottle.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND is the NE PLUS ULTRA OF VENEREAL MEDICINES and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. Ward as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. Ward hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper demonstration, can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases, progress in defiance of all the doctors can do; but by his wonderful Specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisonous pills that undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may in a few hours enjoy the pleasures of life and feel that "Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE.—The Greatest Remedy, DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually. Price $1. Sold at Dr. Ward's old-established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 7 evenings. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 63 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Boston Saturday Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DR. RALPH—AUTHOR OF THE "PRACTICAL Private Treatise," &c., &c. Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 369 Post-Office.

YOU SAY THIS THING AND THAT thing will cure the dyspepsia, but I say CHICHESTER'S Dyspepsia Specific is the greatest thing out.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market. [illegible] selected.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April 26	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June 11	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June 25	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July 9	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July 23	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856		

For freight or passage apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Nov. 5.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ...... Wednesday, Nov. 12.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Nov. 19.

EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ...... Wednesday, Dec. 17.

AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.

NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.

GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG ...... Saturday, 15th November, at 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK ...... Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.

GLASGOW ...... Saturday, 6th December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin $130

Second Cabin 75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.

10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.

5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT, AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland at 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4.45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:40 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. fare $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF [illegible].—[illegible] and JOHN H. GILBERT against [illegible], Ann Storm, Cornelius Dubois, [illegible], Charles T. Gilbert, [illegible], Alexander [illegible], James McC[illegible], Charles E. [illegible], John Hoyt, Ferdinand E. [illegible], and Orris Weller. —Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1856. J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

n22-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANDREW WATSON, Plaintiff, against JEAN P. MOLIERE, PIERRE J. LAGRANGE, ETIENNE PERISSE, JAMES PRENTISS, CHARLES DREVETT, ANTONIO PELLETIER and HENRY DEVEUVE, defendants. Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 10 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest thereon from the [illegible] day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1856. BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1856. B. & B. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n7-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM C. MEEKER and JOHN M. PERKINS against JOSEPH WARREN WEBB.—Summons for a money demand on contract. [Com. not served.] To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 3d day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 3, 1856. F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1856.

d5-law6wF* F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER against ANDREW J. SNYDER, Rose Quin the mother, and Thomas Quin, Hugh Quin, Isabella Quin, Mary Quin, Catharine Quin, brothers and sisters of John Quin, late of Williamsburg, deceased, James Moore and Francis McQuade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.—Summons for Relief.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the County Clerk's Office, of Kings County, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on him at his office, No. 341 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1856. JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

n28-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL R. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 626 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN, ABRAHAM McBRIDE, JOHANNA THISTLE, Executors.

n28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 107 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 26, 1856. OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.

s26-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENTS BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 216 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1856. HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator. MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.

o10-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 300 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856. MARY CLINTON, Administratrix. MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

au22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOMÉ BLANCO, No. 167 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated [illegible], Oct. 7, 1856. BARTOLOMÉ BLANCO, SALVADOR CHAPPELL, Executors.

W*o8-law6m

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The Steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposure in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burden,) will sail from Pier foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.

For freight or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R.

The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawanna and Western Railroad Company (office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 [illegible]
Steamboat	[illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	[illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	[illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	[illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	[illegible]

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sized; also, black-heath and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

KINDLING WOOD.—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered. S. HARRISON & SON, No. 289 West 20th-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

NOTICE.—THE RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI Railroad Company have removed their office to No. 44 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—CLARK & JESUP HAVE REMOVED to their new offices, No. 44 Exchange-place.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms, No. 555 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction. MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

RELIGIOUS [illegible] CITY.

The Present Condition of Italy.

A LECTURE, BY REV. JOHN THOMAS BALDASSARE.

On Wednesday evening last the first of a course of lectures on the present condition of Italy was delivered, in the Lecture-room of Stuyvesant Institute, by Rev. JOHN THOMAS BALDASSARE, formerly a priest in Italy, but of late years a Protestant. As promised in the advertisement, he appeared upon the platform in the full costume of a Neapolitan priest—a dress similar to the one worn sometimes by GAVAZZI while lecturing in the United States. There was not a large audience, but those who were in attendance listened apparently with much interest to what was said and sung. After an introductory prayer from a gentleman upon the platform, a band of vocalists present sang Apostrophe I, from the following copy of which was handed to each in the audience:

"No Priest, No Pope, No King, No Despotism—but the Sovereignty of the People alone, ruled by God through the Gospel of Christ."

J. T. BALDASSARE.

THE EXILED APOSTROPHE TO HIS NATIVE LAND, Sung at the Lecture on Italy, by Rev. JOHN THOMAS BALDASSARE.

Apostrophe I.

Italy! Italy!
A Despot's on thy throne;
But oh, 't would fill my heart with joy
To make thee yet my home.
To thee I gave one parting tear,
And crossed the ocean's foam;
And though they kindly greet me here,
From thee I would not roam.
Italy! Italy! &c.

Ignorant, in childhood's dreams,
We passed our days with glee;
But oh! the friends I lov'd in youth,
Are strangers now to me.
How can I leave them to their fate?
How can I longer roam?
Not death itself the tie can break,
That binds my heart to home.
Italy! Italy! &c. C. J. W.

Apostrophe II.

Oh Italy! Oh Italy!
My first sweet home!
Thou fairy land, so dearly lov'd,
My own sweet home!
Could thy plains the Gospel hearing,
Echo back Christ's love endearing,
No spot on earth would be so cheering,
As thy sweet home.
Oh Italy! Oh Italy! &c.

When will thy sons, the Saviour prize,
Nor longer roam?
When will the scales fall from their eyes,
And they turn home?
When their vows are truly plighted,
And their hearts in love united,
All other lands may well be slighted,
For thy sweet home.
Oh Italy! Oh Italy! &c. C. J. W.

When Apostrophe I had been sung, the Reverend gentleman arose and pronounced the following:

[illegible]—Post Fata resurgo.

Seven years are passed away,
And my difficulties are closed to-day.

I have called this meeting, and with great satisfaction I see that all my desires are crowned by a satisfactory audience. What standing do I take, this evening, before this assembly? I take the standing of a defender of the civil and religious liberty of this country; and if it is so, I shall never be a sustainer of any civil or religious sect. Why have I clothed myself with these priestly garments? I have done so to show to you that in Italy, with such a dress, I was regarded by my countrymen as an angel, while I, indeed, was a miserable and wretched man. This dress of the Romish clergy in Italy, and their bad influence on the Italian people, have brought that unhappy country into Slavery, blindness, bigotry, superstition, idolatry, fanaticism, tyranny and despotism. Can the Italian people obtain anything good from the Romish clergy? No. The only good which they can have from them is persecution, oppression, tyranny and imprisonment. The past and present history of the Popes have sufficiently taught to the Italians what Popery is. For Italy to be a free and prosperous country, there is wanting a complete moral, religious, civil, political and economical reform; and without the Gospel of Christ, Italy shall be entirely stationary; and until the Pope will have been unseated from his throne, the kings of all Italy will despotically oppress that beautiful country; and when the Pope and Popery will be destroyed by the Gospel of Christ, then all the kings of Italy shall speedily cease to crush her, and she, through the power of God, shall become a free land, a beautiful country, and a blessed nation.

I came this evening to lecture before an enlightened and educated audience, but on what subject will I entertain and instruct these hearers? I will make an attempt to deliver the first lecture, and I will dwell on CIVILIZATION, showing that the social state of Italy is wholly different from that of this country.

I should be very happy, indeed, if I could deliver, by myself, the whole course of my lectures, but in consequence of my bronchial disease and my broken English, I prefer that these lectures should be delivered by an American gentleman, and I hope he will please and satisfy your expectations.

I present a few [illegible] unknown, and strictly observed by all the [illegible]. I did not come here this evening [illegible] or France, or Spain, or Ireland, [illegible] to lecture on Italy, and therefore [illegible] better that country than I, and if I [illegible] the Romish clergy of Italy, I shall not [illegible] those of other countries; because Popery changes [illegible] to the place. I will combat the system [illegible] their bad and pernicious moral influence on the Italian people. I highly protest against any person that attempts to disturb my meetings, whatever may be my principles. We are in free country, and every one has right to speak in public whatever he believes to be useful and instructive to that society to which he belongs; but if any one will oppose my principles, I frankly tell him that this is not the place, because this belongs to me; he certainly has right to publish in public press all that is just and honest against my principles.

I invite all the lovers of truth, liberty, and patriotism, to attend the whole course of my lectures. I invite, also, all the editors of civil, political and religious newspapers to come here to make report, and to criticise my lectures, for the love of truth. I finally invite all the ministers, of whatsoever denomination, to come to my lectures and take a place on this platform.

I introduce to you, kind friends, a patriotic gentleman, Col. SNOW. He, with all kindness and generous heart, will assist me "for mere philanthropic principle," by delivering my lectures; and if he will not have that mighty Italian fire, kindled by the Vesuvius of Naples to strengthen his eloquence, he will, however, have that beautiful American coolness for gravity, animation, unction and instruction.

Claudite jam rivos pueri, sat prata biberunt.

I have spoken enough on this introduction.

Col. SNOW then came forward and read the lecture of Mr. BALDASSARE, in substance as follows:

Several Christian friends requested me to deliver a course of lectures on my country. To gratify them I have meditated on what subject I ought to lecture; and as the subject is a comprehensive one, and will permit me to refer to many topics, I have determined to describe the present oppressed condition of my unhappy Italy. The task imposed upon me is indeed very onerous; and I do not know whether I can succeed. But I will make the attempt, and will dwell on the present social state of the inhabitants of Italy, showing it to be wholly different from the social state of the inhabitants of this country. The lecturer, after stating what he would lecture upon, proceeded to define the word Civilization. Two circumstances he considered necessary to Civilization, namely, the progress of society; the progress of individual life, and the coöperation of Christianity. In these respects the social condition of Italy differed entirely from that of this country. For, in fact, what civilization could Italy have if there was no progress of society; no amelioration of the social state; no increase of national prosperity; no development of individual life; no equitable distribution of power among men; no improvement of the moral character of man; no idea of civil and religious liberty; no liberty of conscience; no liberty of mind. There the taxes were insupportable; there justice was not rightly administered; there the moral and intellectual energies of the people were studiously kept in a state of torpor; there the land was in the hands of a few wealthy and aristocratic men, and a large portion of the husbandmen were in a state of indolence and indigence; there manufactures of any kind were few in number; there railroads were very few and very short; there commerce was at the lowest ebb; there the people could not travel without a Government licence, and being examined by the police of every town, paying them always liberally for their kind care; every action was strictly scrutinized by the priests. They could not sleep in a hotel or private house without being molested at midnight by the police, and almost all the priests were policemen. In fact Italy was not a civilized country—there was no amelioration and progress of human life. On the contrary, the people were in a state of oppression and compression, because they were in the hands of priests—the greatest enemies of civil and religious liberty and social prosperity. The schools of Italy were in the hands of priests, monks, Jesuits, who are enemies of light and lovers of darkness. In Italy how many children were sent to school? In Santeramo, in the Province of Bari, in the Kingdom of Naples, where he was born,—a small town of ten thousand inhabitants,—no more than forty or fifty children were sent to school; and of ladies there were but about one hundred who could read, and that but poorly. The people of Italy amounted to about twenty-five millions, and those who could read were scarcely eight millions—sixteen millions were destitute of any knowledge of letters. But the priests said it was much better that the people should be ignorant, because they were in that condition more easily governed. Ignorance, superstition and idolatry prevail among them. The priests created and spread a firm belief in the immense power of the devil over mankind; and they did not fail to teach that they alone have the power of exorcising his majesty.

The remedies belonged exclusively to the Church. They were holy water; the scapulary; the blessed box of Palm Sunday; the blessed wax; the wax taper; little crosses; images of Saints; statues of thousands of different Virgin Marys; pictures, medals, &c. These were the precious defensive weapons that furnished the Romish Ecclesiastical Arsenal against the devil; and they were sold in the market places by mountebanks, on the days of fairs, to countrymen, who received them, crossing themselves devoutly meanwhile. Besides these profitable inventions, the priests had established a great many relations between saints and men. The skill of these physicians was good for nothing in comparison with the help of saints, in cure of disease. This was a source of hope that never failed. For instance: St. Anthony, the abbot, secures his votaries from fire; St. Anthony, of Padua, delivers from water; St. Barbara delivers from thunder and war; St. Blaise cures diseases of the throat; St. Lucia heals all diseases of eyes; St. Dorothea the teeth; St. Agatha the breasts of women; St. Domingo, fevers; St. Rock, the plague, &c. These saints had all their feast days, and they were a great source of income to the curates; happy was the priest whose saint was of great renown. On the day of the feast, from morning, before day-break, the people crowded to the statue of the venerated saint, offering to it prayers; and to the priest money. (Never should any one go to a Catholic Church without money. From the cradle to the grave, man must give money to the priests.) When the ceremony of the saint had been concluded, the priests went to the curate's house, where a sacrodotal was in readiness—the saint paying the expense. The guests, fatigued by their long recitations, praise their patron by honoring the dinner. Then the praises of the good saint were celebrated. One drank his health and another laughed at the credulity of his votaries. A friend of his, a pleasant fellow, who had no more faith in saints than in Jupiter, but who profited by his patron, said to him once: "Do you see this small and smoky saint? he is my best saint; much more useful than all the others. He is worth many thousand dollars." "Well," said Mr. BALDASSARE, "but you are very ungrateful to him in leaving him so dirty. He will become angry with you." "You don't understand the matter," he replied. "If I clean, paint, and gild him, he will look new, and then what will become of this look of antiquity, which throws him back thousands of years into the darkness of passed times? He would be a saint of fresh date, he would lose his honors by my painting and gilding, and what is much worse, I would lose my income. Mysteries, mysteries, suit our holy religion—hurrah for the religion of the Popes!"

To secure additional revenue, the priests had also invented the doctrine of *relics*. They were of three kinds—relics of Christ, relics of the Virgin Mary, and relics of saints. The relics of Christ were very numerous. The arsenal of the modern Pagan Rome held the cradle of Christ; the steps of Pontius Pilate, which Christ ascended; the holy handkerchief; the true cross of Christ; the true nails of the cross; the true thorns of the crown, &c. If the audience could gather all the great and small pieces of the cross of Christ, they could build ten very large ships with them; and if they could collect all the "true nails" of the cross, they could surely fasten those great vessels. But Arithmetic quailed before the number of the thorns from the Christ. Christ, undoubtedly, said Mr. BALDASSARE, had not a mountain of thorns on his head, and yet he firmly believed, if all that were bought and sold as such, were heaped together, there would be another added to the many hills on which the Romish harlot sits. But what was most surprising was, that the thorns were trickling with the Redeemer's blood every year. Happy was that Church, or Monastery, or Parish, in the possession of a tooth, or nail, or hair, or bone, or rag of some renowned saint. There could not be a surer road to wealth. The shrine would glitter with diamonds, and the treasury of Rome would be replenished with silver and gold. In one church you could see the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul; in another a lock of the hair of the Virgin Mary, a phial of her tears, or of her milk; in another a robe of Christ, sprinkled with his blood, or some drops of his tears, secured in a small bottle, or some drops of water which came from the wound in his side; the rods of Moses and Aaron; and two pieces of the real ark of the covenant. Rome, indeed, was the great depository of the greatest part of these precious relics of antiquity. Other cities, however, had a good share in that class of the riches of Pagan Rome. The city of Bari, in the Kingdom of Naples, where Mr. BALDASSARE was educated, boasted of several tears of the Virgin Mary, shed and carefully collected at the foot of the cross on which her beloved son was crucified. In time of drouths or flood they were carried in a magnificent shrine, in procession through all the streets to invoke the pity of God. But the most curious of all the relics, was *a groan of St. Joseph carefully secured in a large bottle.*

But he had spoken at large of Saints and relics, without naming St. Januarius, of Naples—his great patron. St. Januarius was a very great Saint. He was sorry that he could not come to America for fear of the ocean, that he might show the stupid American people his wondrous miracles. The blood of this great Saint was kept in a glass phial, and on the day of his feast it was put in veneration, when it grew limpid and red, like crimson. And by and by it bubbled up to the sight of the whole people, who then cried "Hurrah for Saint Januarius." But sometimes the chemical preparation of that wondrous miracle did not produce its effect soon enough, and then the lazzaroni became angry and threw rotten apples on his beautiful face—charging the poor saint with many villainies. With so much monstrosity and absurdity, which the Roman Church put forth to degrade the people, who could call Italy a civilized country?

When the reader had concluded, Mr. BALDASSARE arose and stated that he would deliver another lecture, when he hoped there would be a larger attendance. He also stated that his great desire was to be able to preach to the five thousand Italians who are here, and complained that he had not received sufficient encouragement from the clergy of various denominations in the City.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Singular Stock-jobbing Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Murray Hoffman.

Francis H. Saltus vs. Sidney C. Genin and Alfred Lockwood.—A case of considerable interest to the Mercantile community—that portion of it especially which does business in Wall-street—is now pending in the Special Term of the Superior Court. The parties to the litigation are *Mr. Francis H. Saltus*, an iron merchant in Beaver-street, and *Messrs. Sidney C. Genin* and *Alfred Lockwood*, of the firm of Genin & Lockwood, brokers, in William-street. The action is brought for the recovery of 35 shares of stock of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, and of any balance that may be found due to the plaintiff on the transactions between him and defendants in respect to said stock and other transactions as set forth in the complaint. The grounds on which the plaintiff's claims are based are stated to be as follows:

On or about the 11th day of January, 1856, the plaintiff gave defendants an order to buy for him 200 shares of the stock of the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, and as security for his fulfillment of that order he deposited with defendants a certificate for 35 shares of the stock of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company. The defendants, it is then alleged, delivered to him two memoranda (dated Jan. 8) of purchases of Nicaragua stock, in which they stated that they had bought 100 shares of that stock from W. H. McVickar, 50 shares from Stephens, Wallis & Co., and 50 shares from A. S. Livingston at 25 per cent.; but no such stock was ever transferred or delivered to the plaintiff.

Afterwards, it seems, the defendants gave plaintiff notice that they should sell the Nicaragua stock, and thereupon delivered him a memorandum, dated April 7, setting forth that they had sold for his account 100 shares of that stock to I. G. Weston & Co., 50 to Sands & Willis, and 50 to De Coppet & Co., at 18¾ per cent.—thus disposing of all they had purchased on his account; but the plaintiff denies that he ever transferred or delivered any such stock. On or about the 11th of April, it is further alleged, the defendants rendered an account to this effect:

Bought for account of F. H. Saltus, Esq.—		
Jan 9, 200 Nicaragua, at 25		$5,000 00
90 days interest, at 7 per cent		87 50
Commission, ¼		50 00
Commission for negotiating loan		150 00
		$5,287 50
Sold, April 8—		
200 Nicaragua, at 18¾	$3,750	
Commission, ⅛	25	
	$3,725	
35 Sixth-avenue at 84½	$2,957 50—6,682 50	
Due F. H. Saltus		$395 00

From this it would appear that Mr. Saltus, by his speculations in Nicaragua stocks, gained as a *per contra* to his loss of $2,957 50 worth of Sixth-avenue stock, the handsome sum of $395. To mend the matter he resolved to see his brokers, and accordingly brings the present action on the ground, as set forth in the complaint, that the said purchases and sales of the Accessory Transit Company were not real but fictitious, and that the said defendants were not, at the time of making the contract to sell those shares nor at the time of the sale, in the actual possession of the certificates or of any other evidence of such shares, or otherwise entitled in their own right or duly authorized to sell or transfer the certificates of the shares so contracted for. He further avers that the commission of $150 in the account for negotiating a loan is fictitious; that the defendants never negotiated any loan for him; that the money advanced was advanced by themselves, and that [illegible] $150 is a usurious premium for the loan over and above [illegible] per cent. allowed by law, and therefore [illegible] illegal and void. For these reasons [illegible] the restoration to him of the thirty-five [illegible]-avenue Railroad stock, and any balance [illegible] him on the transactions in reference to that and the Accessory Transit Company's stock.

So much for his side of the question. Let us now see what the defendants have to say for themselves.

In their answer they admit that the plaintiff gave them an order to buy two hundred shares of the Accessory Transit Company's stock, that he deposited with them a certificate for thirty-five shares of the stock of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, as security for their purchase of the Transit Company's stock, and for the money to be advanced by them in making such purchase, and for holding and carrying the same for his benefit, and that by agreement between them and plaintiff, and for the better security of said firm, the Nicaragua shares were purchased and held by the firm in their own name. They further admit the delivery of the memoranda and accounts referred to in the complaint, and aver that the plaintiff authorized and ordered them to sell the Nicaragua stock on his account. They also assert that the sales of that stock, as given in the account, were made strictly in accordance with the plaintiff's instructions, and with the notice above mentioned—and that the transfer and delivery of said stock so sold was made by said firm, that being the only way it could be done, inasmuch as the stock was held in the name of the firm, as the plaintiff himself well knew.

They further set forth that they were afterwards directed by the plaintiff to sell the 35 shares of Sixth-avenue Railroad stock at 84½ per cent, and that in accordance with that direction they did sell them at 84½, and credited the same to the plaintiff. They asseverate the indebtedness of the plaintiff to them in the sums charged in the account for commission, interest and negotiating loans; and wind up their answer with a sweeping denial of all the allegations of fictitious sale, purchase and usurious premium contained in the complaint.

The case came up for a hearing before Judge HOFFMAN, on Wednesday afternoon, and occupied the Court during the whole of yesterday.

Messrs. Field and Sluyter appeared for the plaintiff; and Messrs. Clark and Cornwall, with C. Tracy as associate counsel, for the defendants.

The first witness examined was *Mr. Isaac C. Leigh*, Secretary of the Accessory Transit Company. In the first stage of his examination he proved that on the 8th of January W. H. McVickar had not any shares of Nicaragua stock; that Stephens, Wallis & Co., had 250 shares on the same day; that on the 9th they transferred 200 to E. C. Frank, 250 to Mr. J. O'Brien, and received 100 from Robert Baird; that on the 9th there was no transfer to either McVickar or Livingston; that Stephens, Wallis & Co. transferred, on the 9th, 50 shares to Genin & Lockwood, and that Genin & Lockwood had none of the stock on the 7th of April. The witness produced the stock account of the defendants with the Company, and that, together with the memoranda from which he had given his evidence as to the persons who held stock on the 7th, 8th and 9th of January, were received in evidence, and marked as exhibits.

The case was then adjourned till Thursday.

On Thursday morning Mr. Leigh's examination was resumed. He proved from the stock ledger that Genin & Lockwood had in their names 1,300 shares of the Transit Company's stock on the evening of the 8th of January; that they had no stock on the 12th March, and on several occasions from the 12th of March till the 8th of April, they had less than 200 shares at the close of the day. On the 8th of April they had 250 shares, which they transferred to Sands & Wills and De Coppet & Co.; on the 9th they had none; on the 10th, 250; on the 11th, 50. Their aggregate receipts and transfers of this stock on the 8th were 850 shares received and 800 transferred; on the 9th they received 100 shares and transferred 250, leaving a large *balance; from the 8th January to the 8th April, inclusive,* they received 11,000 shares, not including the 1,300 shares they had on the 8th of January, and transferred 11,000; on the 9th of January, *Stephens, Wallis & Morris* transferred to Genin & Lockwood 50 shares; and L. T. Hoyt transferred to them 100 shares on the same day, on account of Wm. H. McVickar; on the 7th of April, Genin & Lockwood sold to Weston & Co. 100 shares, to Sands & Wills 50 shares, and to De Coppet & Co. 50 shares—the certificates of which were signed on the 8th, by J. M. Hartshorne, as attorney for the sellers.

Mr. T. Bailey Myers, Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, testified that on the 9th of January last Mr. Saltus was a stockholder in that Company to the extent of 35 shares; that those shares had been transferred on the 11th of April by Genin & Lockwood to Wm. J. & John O'Brien; that the highest price to which the shares had risen was 90—$100 being their par value; and that between the 9th of January and the 1st of August, when the last dividend was declared, the shares had fluctuated between 80 and 90.

The counsel for the plaintiff then put in evidence, by consent, the stock exchange statement of January last, which showed that there were no cash sales of Nicaragua Stock at the Board for more than 24¾ from the 8th to the 12th of that month.

This closed the evidence for the plaintiff.

Before opening the defence, Mr. Tracy asked the Court to dismiss that portion of the complaint charging usury, because no evidence of usury had been given for the plaintiff.

Mr. Field supposed they had proved that.

The Court thought it would be premature to decide the point. They (the defence) must judge for themselves whether the testimony was so utterly insufficient as not to call on them to repel it.

Mr. Cornwall then opened the case for the defence.

Their first witness was *S. M. Livingston*, who swore to having sold 50 shares of the Accessory Transit Company's stock to Mr. Lockwood, of the firm of Genin & Lockwood, at 25, on the 8th of January, in the regular way—that is, to be delivered on the next day; and the shares were so delivered or transferred to them by Mr. B. Hart, the person of whom he (witness) had bought it. The witness further proved the account which had been rendered him by Genin & Lockwood, and in which the purchase and delivery of the stock was one of the items.

James M. Hartshorne, clerk in the office of the defendants, testified to his having made the transfers of the shares of Nicaragua stock to Weston & Co., Sands & Wells, and De Coppet & Co., to do which he was authorized by a general power of attorney from Genin & Lockwood. He also proved that he had himself delivered one of the bought notes at Mr. Saltus' office on the 8th of April, the same day he signed the certificates.

Legrand Lockwood was called and offered as a witness to prove the instructions which had been given by the plaintiff to the firm, but the prosecution objected to him on the ground that he was one of the firm.

Mr. Tracy then produced a release to Legrand Lockwood by his partners from any of the consequences of the suit in which he was offered as a witness.

The prosecuting counsel applied to have Mr. Lockwood made a party defendant because the fact of his being a partner in the firm of Genin & Lockwood was not known to the plaintiff at the time of the bringing of the suit.

Mr. Tracy objected.

An affidavit having been made and sworn to by the plaintiff to the effect above stated (viz: that he was ignorant of there being more than one Lockwood in the firm of Genin & Lockwood,)

The Court ordered an amendment to be made in the complaint as requested. The objection to having Mr. Lockwood examined as a witness was renewed for the prosecution and sustained by the Court—the defence excepting. Mr. Lockwood being thus made one of the defendants, he put in a general denial to the allegations of the complaint.

Mr. Field then offered an extra witness, in the person of Mr. Bacon Jourdoin, a broker, who proved from his books that the sales of the Nicaragua Transit Company's Stock, at the Board, ranged from 13 to 16 during the period intervening between the 15th of March and the 8th of April; on the 5th of April he had quoted it at 14¼ to 14½; on the 7th at 14¾ to 14⅞; had no quotation marked for the 8th; on the 9th it was 14; the price of Sixth-avenue Railroad stock was from 85 to 90, so far as he was able to judge; in May he saw that 88 had been offered for it.

The defence resumed by calling Mr. Andrew J. Wills, of the firm of Sands and Wills, who swore they purchased fifty shares of Nicaragua stock from Genin & Lockwood on the 7th of April last at 13¾, which were delivered on the 8th and paid for.

Wm. M. Mallon, book-keeper for Mr. McVickar, testified to having made an entry on the 8th of April to this effect: "Sold 100 Nicaragua to Genin & Lockwood, at 25, in the regular way." Witness gave the note to Mr. Hoyt, and Mr. Hoyt delivered the stock to Genin & Lockwood on account of Mr. McVickar. Mr. Hoyt had sold Mr. McVickar 200 shares of the same stock a day or two previous to that; and as Mr. McVickar was detained at home, having broken his arm that morning in falling from a sleigh on his way down town, the witness requested Mr. Hoyt to deliver 100 of those shares on behalf of Mr. McVickar.

Robert S. Waite, book-keeper in the office of Genin & Lockwood, was examined at considerable length, and cross-examined with the utmost scrutiny as to certain acts and conversations of the plaintiff bearing on the matters in litigation. On the 9th of April, he said, Mr. Saltus entered the office in the afternoon, after Messrs. Genin & Lockwood had left, and told him (witness) that they might sell the Sixth-avenue stock at 84½; witness made a memorandum of that fact, and gave it to Mr. Lockwood next day; on the 10th the stock was sold at 84½, and on the 11th it was delivered to W. & J. O'Brien, and they paid for it; witness made up the account (which was produced) and sent a copy of it to Mr. Saltus, with a check for $395; Mr Saltus came back to the office on the afternoon of the 11th, and brought back the check having the statement (of which witness held a copy) in his hand, both being pinned together, as when sent to him; he wanted to know what that charge for $150 was for; witness told him it was for negotiating loans on the stock, as he understood was the agreement; Mr. Saltus said it was not right, unpinned the check, threw it down on the counter and went out, taking the statement with him. In the course of his cross-examination, which showed no discrepancy, the witness was questioned with much particularity in regard to this and a subsequent interview between Mr. Saltus and Mr. Lockwood, in which the former expressed his satisfaction with the accuracy of the account in all respects, save that of the charge for $150, which Mr. Lockwood contended was made in pursuance of the agreement between Saltus and the firm.

George T. [illegible], clerk of De Coppet & Co., testified that he knew of his employers paying for 100 shares of Nicaragua stock, in April, [illegible] & Lockwood; witness had in his pocket the check for the money; it was indorsed by the latter firm.

Frederick R. Lockwood, a clerk in the office of the defendants, testified that he had delivered the bought note of W. H. McVickar, for 100 shares of Nicaragua stock, to Mr. Saltus himself, in his office, on the 8th of January.

In consequence of the absence of certain witnesses, and the engagements of counsel for the next few days, the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BRANDRETH'S Pills are specially recommended for stomach-coughs, colds, fever and ague, (which they surely cure,) asthma, shortness of breath, and all obstructions. And if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they at once restore the system to its natural state of healthy repose. Office, No. 43 Canal-street. Twenty-five cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Rich Velvet Vests $3 to $8.
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[Advertisement.]

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—There is nothing so acceptable for a holiday present as a beautiful Photograph, Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, which should be secured, as early as possible, at FREDRICKS' Magnificent Gallery, No. 585 Broadway opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CHARTER OAK.—Ornaments manufactured and mounted in gold. Sold only by WM. S. TARBELL, Jeweler, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MARRIED.

MCCREADY—FISHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, Mr. WM. RHODES MCCREADY to Miss HENRIETTA M., daughter of the late Dr. J. F. Fisher.

GOODRICH—MASON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, at the Mercer-st. Church by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, CHAS. GOODRICH, of Glendale, Mass., to AMELIA MURRAY, daughter of John L. Mason, of this City.

BLISS—KELLY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. Mr. Cornell, Mr. HENRY M. BLISS to Miss RECORD A. KELLY, both of this City.

GUERINEAU—LITTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Samuel King, Pastor of the 3d-st. M. E. Church, Mr. WM. S. GUERINEAU to Miss MARY, daughter of Jas. Little, Esq., all of this City.

GURLEY—COCKEFAIR.—In this City, by Rev. M. Le Coste, GEORGE B. GURLEY to EMILY, daughter of Isaac Cockefair, Esq., all of this City.

FARANT—LOWRY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Robert Lowry, of Greenbush, N. Y., GEORGE W. FARANT, of Norfolk, Va., to ALICIA, daughter of the late John M. Lowry, of this City.

ARMSTRONG—HAVEMEYER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, HECTOR ARMSTRONG to Miss SARAH C., daughter of Wm. F. Havemeyer, Esq.

PARTRIDGE—CATLIN.—In Brooklyn, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, JR., to HELEN DENNY, daughter of C. T. Catlin, Esq.

SMULL—UNDERHILL.—In Sing Sing, on Thursday, Dec. 4, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wilson Phraner, THOMAS L. SMULL to ELLA, daughter of the late T. N. Underhill, Esq., all of that place.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on fifth day morning, Dec. 4, CATHARINE F. SMITH, widow of the late Elihu Smith, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on seventh day afternoon next, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 233 Henry-st.

HEDDEN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 4, MRS. MARIA HEDDEN, aged 81 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, A. L. Earle, No. 83 Perry-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NEWTON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 3, MALVINA ROGERS, youngest daughter of Truman C. and Susan Caroline Newton, aged 7 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 200 West 22d-st.

BEDELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, SUSAN, daughter of Mott Bedell.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

STILWELL.—At Yorkville, on Wednesday, Dec. 3, CHARLES CHAUNCEY, son of William J. and Ann E. Stilwell, aged 5 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from 84th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 1, at the residence of J. D. Richmond, of consumption, EMILY A., daughter of Electus C. Barnes, of Troy, aged 19 years and 7 months.

Her remains were removed, for interment, to the Cemetery at Mount Ida, Troy.

☞ Hudson and Troy papers please copy.

DOOLITTLE.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 4, of croup, FRED, son of H. F. and L. A. Doolittle, aged 2 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 38 Sussex-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 4.

$5,000 Indiana St. 5s.... 86	400 Erie Railroad........ 63¾
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90. 91¼	200 do..........s30 63¾
5,000 Miss. St. 6s.....s3 80¾	1100 do............ 63¾
10,000 do..........s3 89¾	700 do..........b30 64
20,000 do.........b60 89¾	400 do..........b30 63¾
7,000 Cal. State 7s, '75. 81	1400 do..........b30 63¾
2,000 N. Y. Cent. R. 6s 86	100 do..........b30 63¾
6,500 do............. 85¾	100 do..........b30 63¾
5,000 Erie R.R. Bs., '75 94	100 do............ 63¾
3,000 Erie R. Cn. Bs. '71 85¾	775 do............ 63¾
2,000 H. R. RR. 1st m. 100	50 do..........s15 63¾
2,500 Il. C. RR. bd's s3 92¾	100 do..........b10 63¾
10,000 do..........b60 93	100 do..........b60 63¾
20,000 do..........b60 92¾	50 do..........s60 63¾
30,000 do............ 92¾	100 do..........b15 63¾
5,000 do..........s60 92¾	1350 do............ 63¾
5,000 do..........b30 92¾	300 Hudson River R..... 31
5,000 do..........b15 92¾	50 do..........b30 31
5,000 do..........b30 92¾	100 do............ 31¾
10,000 do............. 92¾	100 do..........b30 31¾
9,000 T. W. & W. bd's 78	100 Reading R. R....... 84
10 Am. Ex. Bank.....110	600 do..........b30 84¾
5 Hanover Bank...... 95¼	225 do..........b30 85
10 Shoe & Leather Bk. 110	1800 do..........b30 84¾
11 Ohio L. & T. Co..... 92¼	600 do..........b30 84¾
100 Canton Company..... 21¾	300 do............ 84¾
100 do..........b60 22	2450 do............ 84¾
430 Penn. Coal Co........ 97	1400 do..........b3 84¾
200 do..........b60 97½	100 do..........b30 84¾
250 do..........s60 97	100 do..........b10 84¾
50 LaC. & Mil. R'd....... 88	400 do..........s3 84
200 Cumb. Coal Co....... 18⅞	400 do..........s60 84
200 do..........b60 18¾	200 Ill. Cent. R. R........ 117
200 do..........s3 18¾	200 do..........sdm 116¾
550 N. Y. Cen. R. R....... 92	600 do..........b60 117¾
600 do..........b3 92	300 do............ 116¾
1050 do..........b30 92	200 do............ 116¾
250 do..........b60 92¾	300 Clev. & Pitt. RR..b60 60
1000 do..........b30 92¼	741 do..........s3 60
300 do..........b30 92¾	150 do..........c 59¾
200 do..........b45 92¾	200 do..........b30 59¾
450 do............ 91¾	100 do............ 59¾
150 do..........s3 91¾	1000 Clev. & Tol. RR..s30 75
500 do..........b10 91¾	1650 do............ 75
100 do..........s60 91¾	250 do..........b60 76
500 do..........s60 91¾	200 do..........b3 75¾
400 Harlem Rail'd....... 16	300 do..........b60 75¾
200 do..........b60 16¾	300 do..........s10 75¾
10 Mich. Central R..... 98¾	100 do..........b30 75¾
250 do............ 99	700 do..........b60 75¾
100 do..........b10 99	200 do............ 75¾
100 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. b3 96¼	200 do..........s60 75¾
50 do..........s60 90	310 do..........s60 75¾
50 do..........b60 90	600 Chi. & R. Ia. RR..s30 101¾
100 do..........b30 90¾	50 do............ 102
100 do............ 90¾	115 do..........b60 102¾
725 do..........s3 90	250 do............ 103
100 do..........b10 90	300 do............ 102¾
8 Panama Railroad.... 98¾	50 Mil. & Miss. RR..... 79¾
100 do..........b60 99¼	300 do..........b10 80
100 do..........s60 99	50 do..........b3 80
100 do..........b60 99¼	20 Bowery Bank...... 102
	40 Bank of New-York.. 119

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 91¾	100 Hud. Riv. R. R...... 30¾
1,000 Cal. State 7s, '75.. 80¾	100 Harlem R. R......s3 16¾
500 Canton Co........ 22	200 Clev. & Tol. R...... 75¾
200 do..........b60 22¾	700 do..........b30 76
100 Cumb. Coal Co.... 18¾	200 do..........s3 75¾
300 do..........s60 18¾	100 do..........b10 75¾
100 do..........s3 18¾	400 Reading Rail'd..... 84¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R. R..b5 92	100 do............ 84¾
200 do..........b60 92¾	100 do..........b60 85
30 do............ 92	200 do..........s60 84¾
200 do..........b30 92¾	200 do............ 84¾
100 Mil. & Miss. R...b30 80	100 do............ 84¾
100 Erie Railroad......b60 63	600 do............ 84¾
100 do..........s3 63¾	600 do..........b60 85
400 do..........b60 63¾	100 do..........s60 84¾
100 do..........s60 63¾	100 do..........b3 84¾
100 do..........s3 63¾	300 do............ 84¾
250 do............ 63¾	200 do..........s60 84¾
100 do..........s60 63¾	50 Panama. R. R....... 99
100 do..........b10 63¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R. b3 120
200 do..........b3 63¾	250 Chi. & R. I. R..... 104¼
50 do..........b5 63¾	

THURSDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

We presented, yesterday, in a brief notice in this column of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the grand result of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856—showing the largest figure on both sides of the account ever yet presented in the yearly official returns, and leaving a balance in favor of the United States—including, of course, the item of Specie—of **$12,324,796.** By the aid and early attention of the Special Washington Correspondent of the DAILY TIMES, we are now enabled to present the following highly interesting particulars of this unexampled trade:

GROSS EXCHANGES OF THE TREASURY YEAR.

Imported—In Foreign Goods		$310,432,320
Foreign Specie		4,207,632
Total		$314,639,942
Exported—In Produce of the United States	$266,438,051	
Foreign reëxported	14,781,383	
Remitted—In American Gold	44,148,279	
Foreign Specie	1,597,206	
		$326,964,918
Balance in favor of United States		$12,324,976

The total Import of Foreign Goods for the fiscal year, as above ... $310,432,320
Of which Reëxported ... 14,781,382
Left for Consumption ... $295,650,938
Against Consumption of 1855 ... 231,567,778
Increased Consumption ... $64,083,160

The total Export of Domestic Produce of the United States for the fiscal year, as above ... $266,438,051
Against the Export of 1855 ... 192,851,135
Increased Surplus Production ... $73,586,916

The Gold and other Specie Exchanges of the two years compare as follows:

In 1855 Remitted in American Gold	$53,957,418
And in Foreign Specie	2,289,925
Total Specie sent Abroad	$56,247,343
Less Foreign Specie Entered	3,659,814
Net Specie Remittances last Year	$52,590,529
In 1856 Remitted in American Gold	44,148,279
And in Foreign Specie	1,597,206
Total Specie sent Abroad	$45,745,485
Less Foreign Specie Entered	4,207,632
Net Specie Remittances *this* Year	$41,536,853

The classification of the Domestic Exports of the country is singularly interesting for the magnitude of the great staples, and by comparison with the previous year:

	1856.	1855.
Cotton	$128,382,351	$88,143,844
Bread and Provisions	77,187,301	38,895,131
Tobacco	12,221,843	14,712,468
Rice	2,390,233	1,717,953
Product of the Sea	3,356,797	3,516,894
Of the Forest	10,694,184	12,603,837
Of Factory and Miscel	32,200,353	30,360,108
Total	$266,438,051	$192,751,235

COTTON EXPORT—IN WEIGHT.

	Treasury Year 1856.	Treasury Year 1855.
Gulf and Upland	1,325,651,251	995,366,011
Sea Island	12,197,925	13,058,590
Total pounds	1,338,849,176	1,008,424,601
Total bales	2,991,175	2,303,403

COTTON EXPORT—IN VALUE.

	Total Value.	Average ₩ lb.
1856	$128,382,351	9.49
1855	88,143,844	8.74
Increase	$40,238,507	0.75

The total crop of the United States and the export in bales, were:

	Crop in bales.	Ex. in bales.	Export in Value.
1856	3,527,845	2,991,175	$128,382,351
1855	2,847,339	2,303,403	88,143,844
Value of whole crop this year			$151,416,432
Value of whole crop last year			110,474,703
Average ₩ bale in 1856			$42.92
Average ₩ bale in 1855			38.80

There was a very large and animated business done in Wall-street to-day, and the prevalent feeling was one of unusual satisfaction on the publication of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the finances and trade of the country, and the altered state of things in London and Paris as advised by the *Arabia*. The rise on the Stock Exchange, though quite considerable throughout the list, was less impressive than it might have been but for the previously strong and upward course of the market. The additional advance was from 1 to 1½ ₩ cent.; the closing rates being up to the highest point of the day, and the demand for the leading Road shares exceedingly firm. The business embraces:

Before the Early Board, street sales	6,000 shares.
At the first session, registered sales	35,000 shares.
Between the sessions	6,000 shares.
At and after the second session	10,000 shares.
Total sales	57,000 shares.
And on the bond list	$195,000

The closing sales of Erie were 63¾ ₩ cent.; New-York Central, 92; Rock Island, 103¼; Panama, 99; Galena, 120; Toledo, 75¾; Reading, 84¾; Hudson, 30¾; Illinois Central Bonds, 92¾; California 7s, 80¾; Michigan Central, 99; Southern, 90, and Missouri 6s, 89¾.

We learn that a private dispatch from London, *via* Halifax, was received this morning, to the effect that Mr. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of the New-York Central Company, had negotiated for the establishment of the English transfer and dividend agency of his Company through the eminent house of GEORGE PEABODY & Co.

The large sales and general activity on the Stock Exchange were expected to create an extra demand for money accommodations in the Street to-day, but no inconvenience was experienced by the Brokers in making up their wants at the ordinary rate of 7 ₩ cent. There was an improved request for mercantile paper, and for prime names the Discount Brokers accepted rather easier rates. The offerings at Bank this week by regular dealers are not excessive. Foreign Exchange moves slowly for Saturday's packet, and little will be done until after the receipt of the *Arabia's* mails. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $180,790; paid out $139,409, and held at the close a balance of $12,072,024.

The Secretary of the Treasury, whose ability of administration and honesty of purpose are commended even by his political opponents has somewhat impaired the general comprehensiveness and liberality of his reports, for the past two years, by his narrow views on the bank note circulation of the country. In his report to the present session of Congress, however, he wisely omits, on this point, the singular and very objectionable remedy suggested last year, of an *excise stamp* upon small notes, to be levied by the Federal authority. At the same time, he still attributes too much importance to what he is pleased to advocate as "a pure metallic currency," by exaggerating the relative proportion of the Gold and Bank Note Circulation. His own estimate of the former is $250,000,000, of which only about $60,000,000 is in bank, and $22,000,000 in the Sub-Treasury, leaving $168,000,000 in general currency among the people. The power of 1,398 banking corporations in the several States to issue paper, is measured in his report at $195,000,000. The actual outstanding Circulation we have heretofore shown to be only $165,858,000, after deducting from the returns of January, 1856, only the unemployed notes registered at the Bank Department in this State, and not emitted by the banks. Other deductions might probably have been made, but these are left to cover any increase of actual circulation which may have taken place since *January*, 1856. This figure compares, as follows, with the outstanding paper circulation, with those of the principal commercial empires of Europe:

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION OF UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

The German States	$295,000,000
Great Britain	189,730,000
Bank of France	122,419,000
United States	165,833,000

The paper money in all the German States, including the irredeemable or non-specie paying circulation of Austria, is given on a recent estimate made by the Paris *Presse*. It may not be a just approximate. The British figures are from official data, and do not include the notes unemployed in the Bank of England.

In reference to small notes, to which Mr. GUTHRIE specially excepts, it is only necessary to repeat that in New-York and New-England, where they have been largest and most extensively employed in trade and shopkeeping, they could not readily and will not, by legislation, be dispensed with, simply because they have become part and parcel of the domestic currency of the country, and in times of serious trouble, as in 1837, proved an immense convenience during the suspension of specie payments and the very best auxiliary for effecting an early resumption. The penalty paid by Pennsylvania, and other States that had discouraged and even proscribed small notes, was the prolongation of the suspension for a year or two after the New-York and New-England Banks had resumed.

The Anti-Usury Law Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are about resuming their regular annual labors, with increased activity and zeal. The subject will come up for discussion at the meeting of the Chamber to-day. We hope there will be a full attendance, and that the long-desired reform may soon be secured.

Probably the best law which can be carried in the New-York Legislature, and which for all practical purposes is as good as a more sweeping one, is that which has been in operation in Connecticut for two or three years past,—and against which we never hear, or heard of, a complaint by any Connecticut man,—making the *interest* (not the principal) liable to forfeiture, in the case of notes, &c., on which more than the legal interest has been paid.—*Journal of Commerce.*

It is quite certain that the repeal of the Usury Laws cannot be effected. The popular sentiment of the State at large is against excessive usance for money, and the Legislature will not trust the measure of what is reasonable or excessive to the cupidity of the lender. The Chamber of Commerce had best strike for some conventional rate or standard of interest or discount, up to which contracts may be legalized, or their labors on the question will prove, as they have heretofore done, utterly vain at Albany. The next best measure might be the modification of the penalty. In Connecticut the forfeiture, it seems, is the *whole* interest or discount charged by the lender. In Tennessee the forfeiture is the excessive interest or discount over the established rate; but there the Court of Chancery will, on application, open up accounts of long standing, where usury has been taken, and compel the restoration of the excess, on the petition of creditors or assigns, or heirs and executors, after the decease, embarrassment, or bankruptcy of the borrower.

An important commercial issue has been raised in our Courts on the immunity of Foreign Consuls resident in this country. Most of these functionaries in New-York are merchants or bankers, doing business in the ordinary way, drawing and indorsing bills of exchange, negotiating charter parties, and contracting various other obligations, in breach or default of which they would, as private citizens, be held responsible in our Courts of Law; but, being Consular Agents or Representatives of a Foreign Power, may (according to a recent precedent) interpose the plea of immunity as a bar to civil actions in our State Courts. If this be really so, the law in the case should be more generally understood than at present; otherwise the very common claim for damages on protested bills of exchange, drawn abroad or at the South, against a resident indorser, is liable to be resisted on the plea that the indorser, or some members of his firm, is a Foreign functionary.

Diminishing arrivals and the proximate closing of the State Canals served to strengthen the market for Breadstuffs to-day. Flour was more sought after and domestic brands advanced a shade. The *Arabia's* unfavorable news did not affect the trade. Wheat was in lively request, but at lower rates. There was renewed activity in Corn at slightly improved prices. Cotton was rather quiet, while Groceries were dull. and Provisions attracted considerable attention, the latter at very full quotations. No noticeable change in Freights. Shippers were anxious to get their European letters.

Weekly Report of Failures.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, &c.:

Norman Fowler, East Bethel, Vt.; failed.

Lorenzo [illegible], Spencer, Mass.; failed some time since; now advertised an insolvent, liabilities stated to be $25,000, and assets $6,000.

John E. Weeden, Westerly, R. I.; failed.

James Malley, Hartford, Conn.; failed; small dividend expected.

John M. Sands, New-York City; assigned to Wm. H. Michaels.

Brewer & Mead, Peekskill, N. Y.; suspended.

William Kelsey, Syracuse, N. Y.; assigned.

L. C. Whiting, Bath, N. Y.; assigned to W. E. Bell and A. J. Ferris.

Van Nuise & Stout, New-Brunswick, N. J.; suspended, assets $24,000; liabilities $20,000, of which about $20,00 is confidential.

Johnson, Halloway & Cowden, Philadelphia, Penn.; suspended.

Levi Burd, Mainsville, Penn.; failed.

Hubble & Sons, Wheeling, Va.; sold out by the Sheriff.

Gray & Co., Louisville, Ky., bankers, have been compelled to suspend. We have no doubt that this suspension will be only temporary, as the members of the firm are men of ample means, and with a little forbearance on the part of their creditors, they will be fully able to meet all their liabilities.

J. H. Pritchett, Clarksville, Tenn.; assigned.

W. E. Newell & Co., Clarksville, Tenn.; assigned.

E. A. Sprague, Woodstock, Ohio; failed.

Paul E. Rust, Neville, Ohio; assigned.

Frey & Walker, Louisville, Ohio; suspended, liabilities about $10,000.

G. & J. A. Vrooman & Co., Metamora, Ohio; failed.

W. K. Stow, Chicago, Ill.; failed.

Henry I. Turner, Sauk City, Wis.; suspended.

Boyle & Tillman, Beaver Dam, Wis.; assigned to [illegible] & Elwell; assets about $8,000; liabilities about $8,000.

[illegible] S. Richardson, Portage City, Wis.; failed, and store closed.

Smith & [illegible], Iowa; suspended.

A firm in [illegible] styling themselves Chester & [illegible], who pretended to be agents for the United States [illegible] Company in New-York, absconded last week, after having victimized the public to the amount of [illegible] on forged policies.

The rumor on Tuesday of the suspension of a large retail grocery house in this city made quite a sensation, but we are happy to say it had no other foundation than the closing of their stores in consequence of a death in the family.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, [illegible], Dec. 4—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR quiet. Sales [illegible] at $5 50 for common Michigan; $5 75 [illegible] and Ohio. Wheat [illegible] Chicago Spring, and $1 10 for [illegible] firmer. Sales 5,000 bus. at 54c. [illegible] WHISKY 26½c. *Receipts in the twenty-[illegible] noon to-day*—1,210 bbls. Flour; 4,980 bus. Wheat, [illegible] 10,588 bus. Oats. *Canal Exports*—13,797 bus. Wheat; [illegible] bus. Corn. There is no ice in the Canal. Some shipments to the interior.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Dec. 4—[illegible] P. M.

WHEAT is dull. Sales 5,000 bushels at $1 44@$1 47 for White Canadian and Indiana, and $1 [illegible] for Canadian Club. *Lake Imports*—500 bbls. Flour and 55,523 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour and 3,000 bushels Wheat.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 4.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives 84; Reading Railroad 42¾; Morris Canal 15¼; Long Island Railroad 13¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 47¼.

European Mail Steamers.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Ericsson	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 6
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Havre	Dec. [illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Asago	Havre	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 3

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 4 30 | Moon sets. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...10 55 | Gov. Island. 1 40 | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Ships Gem of the Ocean, Thurston, Calcutta, Goodeve, Arkel & Elliott; Texas, Merrill, Cadiz, Pillsbury & Sandford; Wabano, Doty, Antwerp, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Barks H. D. Brookman, Higgins, Glasgow, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Reindeer, Allen, Balhama, [illegible] Ware; Ariel, Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince, O. L. & A. Ferris; Carolina, (Swed.) Seftrom, Belfast, Funche & Meincke.

Brigs Princess Royal, (Br.) Pearman, St. George's, Bermuda, W. A. Davenport; Mary Means, Hopkins, New-Haven, Nesmith & Sons; Moroney, Hills, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners River Queen, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny; Granite State, Beane, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Globe, Paine, Salem, E. W. Ropes & Co.; C. Jayne, Tyler, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; S. McDonald, Hall, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; B. S. Johnson, Wicks, Alexandria, M. Bedell; Lovet Peacock, McCready, Savannah, J. M. Gilmore & Co.; Saco, Facanier, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Virginia, Davis, Georgetown, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Julia, (Br.) Waycott, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed. Frye; T. Raymond, Hulse, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.

Barge Globe, Earl, Elizabethport.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Buxton, Lellen, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Arrived.

Schr. Arianna, Tuttle, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Crystal Palace, Layton, Machias, with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Albert Mason, Smith, Georgetown, S. C., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Pauline, Davey, Fredericksburg 10 ds., with flour to Allan & Paxon.

Schr. Streamlet, Downing, Brandywine 10 ds., with flour to Allan & Paxon.

Schr. Charles Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, with flour, &c., to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. John Price, Price, Baltimore, with flour, &c., to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. W. B. Scranton, Cathcart, Wilmington, N. C. [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Julia Smith, Crowell, Troy, bound to Baltimore.

Propeller Ironsides, Vandiver, Philadelphia.

Propeller Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

BELOW—One ship and 4 barks—anchored on the Bar.

WIND—During the day, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Ships A Z, Greene, Glasgow; Dreadnought, Samuels, London; John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool; Yorkshire, Bryant, Liverpool.

Ship Great Republic, Limeburner, for San Francisco, has anchored at Quarantine.

By Telegraph.

Telegraphic to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 3.—The schr. Lydia B. Cowperthwaite, Capt. D. S. Williams, from Charleston, with a cargo of lumber, bound to New-York, came ashore on Absecom Beach, three miles below this place, at 2 o'clock this morning. Is in good order, high on the beach.

Memoranda.

Extract from a letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters from Capt. Dateman, of ship Julia Howard.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 18.—The ship Julia Howard was lost on Ginger Bread, Bahamas, Nov. 5, during a severe gale from the north. At 1 o'clock A. M., said date, Hole in the Wall light N. E. ¼ E. by compass, distant 16 miles, from where I steered N. W. by W. and N. N. W.; distance sailed 64 miles up to 4 A. M., which course and distance ought to have brought the ship well to windward, nearly up to the Bahama Islands; but having through long experience found the wind greatly influenced the current, I judged the ship to be about midchannel, the wind at the time N. E. by N., at 4 A. M.; temperature of the water 83½; hauled the foresail up, ship running under three double-reef topsails and jib, 8 miles per hour; at 6:30 A. M., set the foresail, weather more thick, with rain squalls; at 7:30 A. M., all of a sudden, found the water discolored, hove the lead, and had 16 fathoms; hauled the ship on the wind, headed N. W. by W.; at 8:30 A. M., the ship struck and unshipped her rudder; almost immediately she filled; next I ordered the fore and mainmasts to be cut away to save the ship from breaking up, it looking a little like a hurricane, and the sea breaking over her quarter deck; at 4:30 P. M. I abandoned the ship, and after 14 hours' run before the sea and wind, arrived at Gum Key, Bahamas, with seven men beside myself, in the quarter boat. The chief mate, with twelve men, were picked up by a wrecking vessel on the 7th, at noon, and brought to this port. The divers have brought up a portion of the cargo and materials, which have been sold. The ship is a total loss—was from Boston, with a full cargo of mdse., for New-Orleans.

During the blow last night from N. W., the ships E. C. Scranton and Cultivator, lying at the end of pier No. 22, East River, parted their moorings and brought up at anchor in the stream abreast of Market-st. No damage.